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THE

CHINESE REPOSITORY.

VOL. XVIII.—AUGUST, 1849.—NO. 8.

ART. I. *Annals of Confucius; or a survey of the Chronology and Geography of the Chinese empire during two hundred and forty-two years, the period embraced in the Chun Ts'iú, or Annals of Lú the native State of Confucius.*

CHRONOLOGY and Geography have been designated, the "two eyes of history;" and certainly without their aid it would be very difficult to give the western reader any clear idea of what existed prior to the Christian era, in this obscure quarter of the earth. As a prerequisite to the study of the Life and Times of Confucius, therefore, some knowledge of these, so far as they relate to Chinese history, may be deemed indispensable. For the period in question, fortunately, we have prepared by Confucius himself, all that could be expected, though by no means all that is desirable. In the *Chun Ts'iú* and its commentaries, we have the best history extant of the Chinese empire, during the eventful and revolutionary times in which the sage lived and those immediately preceding, including a period of two hundred and forty-two years. These Annals are dry and dull beyond almost anything ever written; but we shall not trouble our readers with even a single quotation from the book, nor attempt to give more than a sketch of the chronology and geography, as we find them prepared for us in an edition of the Annals published a century ago, by order of the emperor Kánghí.

On opening the imperial edition, which is in twenty volumes, we first find a commendatory preface written by the aged emperor; next a copious index, dividing the Annals into thirty-eight chapters or *kiuen;* next a list of commentators, more than one hundred and fifty in number; and next a long introduction, giving us a full account of the manner in which the Annals were originally compiled, and the

present imperial edition prepared. Every kingdom or principality had its own historiographer; and it was from the record kept by them, and from personal inquiry, that the work before us was compiled. Such Annals were called by various names; those compiled by Confucius he called *Chun Ts'iú* 春秋, i. e. Spring and Autumn, but his commentators are not agreed about his reasons for giving the work this name.

In the second volume, the compilers give us a tabular view, extending over a period of 242 years, and exhibiting, between parallel lines,—*first*, the name of the dynasty, and the names of the twenty principal states comprising the empire; and in the *second* place, year by year, the names of the emperors and of the princes. This view occupies nearly a hundred pages, and shows at a glance the commencement and end of each reign, and also the sovereign and subordinate princes who were contemporaries. Of this tabular view a summary will here suffice. The following is the list of the emperors, who in succession occupied the throne, commencing with the thirteenth monarch of the Chau dynasty.

Names of the Sovereigns	*Reign commenced.*	*Reigned.*
平王 Ping wáng	B.C. 770	51 yrs.
桓王 Hwan wáng	„ 719	23 „
莊王 Chwáng wáng	„ 696	15 „
僖王 Hí wáng	„ 684	5 „
惠王 Hwui wáng	„ 676	25 „
襄王 Siáng wáng	„ 651	33 „
頃王 King wáng	„ 618	6 „
匡王 Kwáng wáng	B. C. 612	6 yrs.
定王 Ting wáng	„ 606	21 „
簡王 Kien wáng	„ 585	14 „
靈王 Ling wáng	„ 571	27 „
景王 King wáng	„ 544	25 „
敬王 King wáng	„ 519	44 „

The Annals commence with the 49th year of the emperor Ping wáng, 722 B. C., and end with the 39th of King wáng, 481 B. C.; or according to the Chinese method of reckoning by sexagenary cycles, they extend from the year *ki-wei*, the 56th, on completing four cycles and two years, to that marked *kang-shin*, the 57th, in the cycle.

In the Annals, when detailing the affairs of the states or kingdoms which composed the empire, two dates are usually given in addition to the years of the cycle. Accordingly, the year with which Confucius commences his Annals is thus indicated.

1st. It is marked *ki-wei*, i. e. the 56th of the cycle;

2d. Of the Chau dynasty, it is the 49th year of the emperor Ping wáng;

3d. Of the kingdom of Lú, it is the 1st year of prince Yin.

After the same manner, to take another example, we find the year in which Confucius was born thus indicated.

1st. It is marked *kang-siuh*, i. e. the 47th year of the cycle;

2d. Of the Chau dynasty, it is the 21st year of the emperor Ling wáng;

3d. And of the kingdom of Lú, it is the 22d year of prince Siáng.

Now, by referring to the summary of the tabular view given above, we find that the 49th year of the emperor Ping wáng corresponds to the year B. C. 722. So, by a similar reference, we find that the 21st of the emperor Lingwáng, corresponds with the year B. C. 551, the year in which the sage was born.* With the aid of the foregoing summary, therefore, and these brief explanations of the Chinese method of indicating time, any year specified in the Annals, or in the life of Confucius, may be easily determined according to the Christian chronology.

As to the geography of the Chinese empire, during the period in question, viz. from B. C. 722 to 481, we are thrown upon our own resources, and such aids as we can derive from the labors and the modern surveys made by the Jesuits. We have before us, besides the imperial edition of the Annals, a very neatly printed duodecimo edition. Each contains a map of the empire, prepared by the celebrated Sú Tungpú of the Sung dynasty, and especially designed to illustrate the geography of the *Chun Ts'iú*. This map, in the small edition, is neatly executed for one that is purely Chinese, but is so egregiously incorrect as to be utterly useless.

The compilers of the imperial edition have not attempted to define the boundaries of the empire, nor of the states which composed it during the period embraced in the Annals; but they have pointed out, so far as they were able, the cities which now occupy the sites of the capitals of those ancient states. Hence, in order to arrive at a knowledge of the sites of those ancient capitals, we have only to see what is the latitude and longitude of the cities built thereon. These states were twenty in number, and we give a plan intended to indicate the relative position of their capitals; and short descriptions of these *kwoh*, or kingdoms.

This rough plan will be better understood by those already acquainted with the geography of China, if they remember that No. 9 is in the vicinity of Peking; No. 12 is north of the Tungting lake; No. 11 in Eastern Kansuh; and that most of the figures indicate the position of the fertile regions on both sides of the Yellow river.

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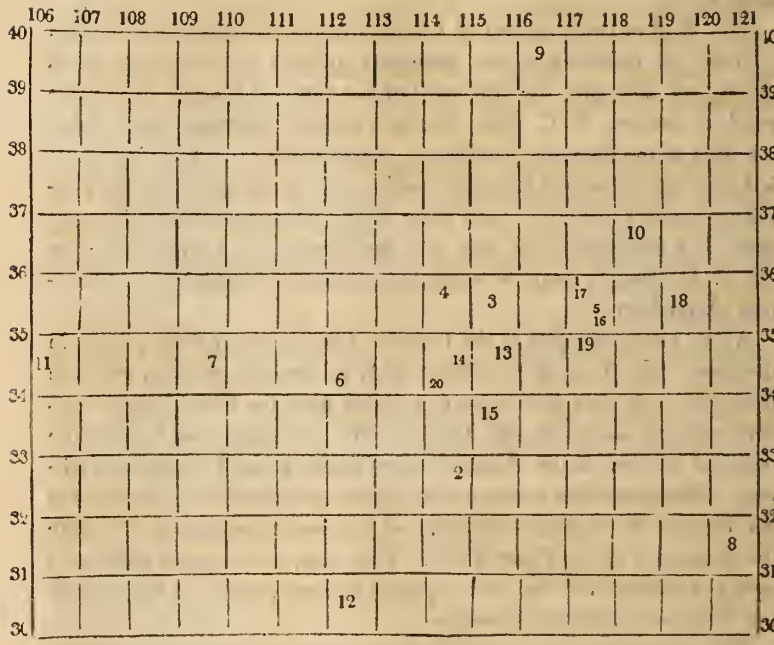
*The commentators on the Annals of Confucius give the 20th year of Ling wáng and the 21st year of Siáng, as that in which the sage was born; but his biographers show that the commentators are in error.

Plan showing the relative position of the feudal states of China in the time of Confucius.



Short descriptions of the ancient states as indicated by the situation of the modern cities occupying the sites of their respective capitals.

1. *Kingdom of Lú* 魯.

Kiuhfáu, situated lat. 35° 52′ N., long. 117° 13′ E., in the department of Yenchau, in the southern part of Shántung, is pointed out by Sú Tungpú as the site of the ancient capital of the kingdom of Lŭ. This was not a very large state, but it comprised some rich lands and enjoyed a good climate. The first prince of this state was Pehkin. In the thirteenth generation from Pehkin, the government was transmitted to Yin Kung, or duke Yin, whose name was Siehkú. With the reign of this duke, or prince, Confucius commences his Annals.

2. *Kingdom of Tsái* 蔡.

Sintsái, situated lat. 32° 46′ N., long. 114° 58′ E., in Jüning, the most southern department of the province of Honán, is the site of the ancient capital of Tsái. But in this, as in some of the other states, the capital was not always confined to one place. It was a small state.

3. *Kingdom of Tsáu* 曹

Tingt'au, situated lat. 35° 11′ N., long. 115° 44′ E., in Tsáuchau the southwestern department of Shántung, is the site of the capital of the ancient Tsáu. There, too, historians say the ancient monarch Yáu once held his court. This was a small state, and not very far removed from the kingdom of Lú.

4. *Kingdom of Wei* 衛.

Ki, situated lat. 35° 38′ N., long. 114° 21′ E., in Wei-hwui, the northern department of Honán, is regarded as the site of the ancient capital of Wei. In regard to territory and influence, this state held a respectable position, being neither one of the largest nor one of the smallest.

5. *Kingdom of Tang* 滕.

This is the modern district *Tang*, situated lat. 35° 15′ N., long. 117° 24′ E., in the department of Yenchau. This was a very small state, contiguous to Kiuhfau on the south.

6. *Kingdom of Tsin* 晉.

The capital of this state is the site of the city *Yihching*, situated in lat. 35° 37′ N., long. 111° 47′ E., in the department of Pingyáng of Shinsí. It was an extensive and powerful state, one of the chief of those which composed the dominions of the Chau dynasty.

7. *Kingdom of Ching* 鄭

Two places are pointed out as the sites of this ancient kingdom; the first is *Hwáchau*, situated lat. 34° 30′ N., long. 109° 51′ E., in the department of Tungchau in the province of Shensí; the second is *Sinching*, situated lat. 34° 26′ N., long. 113° 56′ E., in the department of Káifung in the province of Honán. We have selected the first named as the seat of that government; but it may have been first in the one, and afterwards in the other. It was one of the most powerful states in the empire.

8. *Kingdom of Wú* 吳.

The government of this state was first fixed at *Wúsih*, i. e. No-tin; but was afterwards removed to *Súchau*, lat. 31° 23′ N., long. 120° 25′ E., now the capital of the province of Kiángsú. It was a powerful state.

9. *Kingdom of Yen* 燕.

Táhing, situated in lat. 39° 54′ N., long. 116° 28′ E., one of the districts of Shuntien fú in Chihlí, now occupies the site of the capital of the ancient kingdom of Yen, the most northern part of the empire under the reign of the Chau dynasty.

10. *Kingdom of Tsí* 齊.

The capital of this kingdom is the modern *Lintsz'*, situated in lat. 36° 55′ N., long. 118° 32′ E., which forms a part of the department of Tsi: gchau in Shántung. It was one of the largest states.

11. *Kingdom of Tsin* 秦.

Tsingshuui, situated in lat. 34° 42′ N., long. 106° 12′ E., one of the districts of Tsinchau in Kansuh, is regarded as the site where the first prince of this state commenced that rule, which afterwards become so dreadfully despotic, and which has given its name to the whole empire among other nations.

12. *Kingdom of Tsú* 楚.

The seat of this ancient and powerful kingdom was at first established where now stands the chief city of the district called *Kiángling*, situated in lat. 30° 26′ N., long. 112° 04′ E. This site, the chief city of the district, is also the chief city of the department of Kingchau; and it stands a little southward from the centre of the province of Húpeh.

13. *Kingdom of Sung* 宋.

Shángkiú, situated in lat. 34° 28′ N., long. 115° 51′ E., is the site where stood the capital of the ancient kingdom of Sung. The chief city of this district, Shángkiú, is the chief city of the department of Kweiteh, which forms the eastern part of the province of Honán. The city stands on the south of the Yellow river, a few miles east of Káifung.

14. *Kingdom of Kí* 杞.

The site where stood the ancient capital of the kingdom of Kí, is the modern city of *Kí*, situated lat. 34° 42′ N., long. 114° 55′ E., in the southeastern part of the department of Káifung, and not very far westward from Shángkiú. It was a very small state.

15. *Kingdom of Chin* 陳

South of the departments of Káifung and Kweiteh in Honán, is the department of *Chinchau*, the chief city of which, situated lat. 33° 46′ N., long. 115° 02′ E., is the site of the ancient kingdom of Chin.

16. *Kingdom of Sieh* 薛.

This was a very small state, and the seat of its government has not been satisfactorily determined. All we know is, that historians describe it as situated in what now forms the district of Tang in the department of Yen in Shántung, and not far from Kiuhfau, about ten *li*, or three English miles, south-west from the chief city of the district Tang, where they tell us there is a place called *Sichching*, or the city

of Sieh. According to this description, the capital of the kingdom of Sieh must have stood in lat. 35° 12′ N., long. 117° 21′ E.

17. *Kingdom of Chú* 邾

The modern *Tsáu*, situated lat. 35° 30′ N., long. 117° 10′ E., one of the districts of Yenchau in Shántung, is now regarded as the site of the ancient kingdom of Chú.

18. *Kingdom of Kü* 莒.

The capital city of the department of *Küchau*, lat. 35° 35′ N., long. 119° 20′ E., in the province of Shántung, is built on the site of the ancient kingdom of Kü.

19. *Kingdom of Siáuchú* 小邾

This was a small state, the capital of which historians suppose was situated in Shántung, and within the limits of the modern district of *Tang*, in the department of Yen; about lat. 35° 10′ N., long. 117° 20′ E.

20. *Kingdom of Hü* 許.

Hüchau, situated in lat. 34° 06′ N., long. 114° E., in the province of Honán, is now regarded as the site of the ancient kingdom of Hü.

From the foregoing statements it may safely be inferred that the empire, with its twenty states, was of small extent, compared with the wide dominions of the modern empire,—small indeed, even if compared with the eighteen provinces of China Proper. Many other states existed, some of them very small, and others so barbarous that they refused submission to the imperial sway. Under the Chau dynasty, the imperial power usually must have been very limited, and at times scarcely felt at all. Consequently, the princes, in their respective states, acted irrespective of the so called "son of heaven," the "celestial king;" and often the ministers, both of the emperor and of the princes, conducted in like manner, regardless of any and all power above them. Civil war was the order of the day, as the Annals give ample testimony; indeed, the whole period of 242 years exhibits almost one uninterrupted series of strifes. As in Europe during the last year, so at times under the Chau dynasty, all was disorder and confusion. These events Confucius has chronicled in the briefest manner. His paragraphs seldom exceed two columns; commonly they are comprised in eight or ten characters; often in no more than two or three. Along with these events of a civil character, he records in the same style, natural events, as earthquakes, droughts, inundations, eclipses, &c. But dry as these Annals are to a foreigner, to a Chinese they are full of interest; and the commentaries thereon afford us numerous specimens of fine writing.

ART. II. *Revenge of Miss Shâng Sankwân.*

ONCE there was a literary man in the city of Chú-koh named Shâng Sz'-yû, who under the excitement of liquor, ridiculed and blackguarded one of the chief men of the city. This man called his servants and slaves, and ordered them to beat him, which they did so harshly, that he had to be carried home, where he died of his bruises. He left two sons Shin and Lí, and a daughter named Sánkwán, aged sixteen, whose marriage day had already been fixed, but on account of this casualty the nuptials were deferred. The two brothers informed the authorities, but a year passed away, and no redress was obtained. The relatives of their sister's betrothed sent a messenger to her mother, requesting the widow to do the best she could under the circumstances, and finish the marriage; which she expressed herself willing to do. Sánkwán coming in, cried out against it: "My father's corpse is not yet cold, and shall we think of such a joyful affair; has nobody got a father and mother but him?" This made them rather ashamed of themselves, and they dropped the matter.

The brothers were at last driven away from the tribunals by the officers, compelled to suffer injustice because they were weak, and the whole household broke out in lamentations on hearing the result; but the brothers proposed to let the corpse remain in the house, and once more try the effect of a petition. Sánkwán said, "We can infer what sort of times these are, when a case of murder receives no redress. Do you think, my brothers, that heaven is going to produce another Yen-lo-wáng like Páu to take your part? The corpse of our father still lies here unburied, and why do you defer longer?" The brothers assented to her words, but did not delay the funeral.

After the burial was over, Sánkwán went off one night, nobody knew where, greatly to the grief of her mother, who afraid lest the family of the young lady's intended should hear of her absence, could not venture to inquire among her relations, but sent her two sons to make secret inquiries for her, which they did for nearly six months without success.

The birthday of the same chief man happening about this time, he engaged an actor to play for him, named Sun Shun, who brought two assistants with him. One of them, named Wáng Ching, had not a very good person, but was an excellent singer, whom everybody flattered and rewarded. The other, named Lí Yuh had a fine speech, and figure like a handsome woman, but his singing was dull and unmu-

sical, and when forced to sing, he made a noise like a little girl squeaking, greatly to the amusement of the spectators, who clapped their hands at it. Sun Shun was much mortified, and explained to his host that this assistant had not practiced singing a very long time, but he knew how to hand about the wine-cup, and concluded by begging him not to be offended. The master of the house accordingly ordered the wine to be handed round, and as Lí Yuh went from one guest to another, skillfully noting and obeying his wishes, he was much pleased with him, and after the entertainment was over and the guests had departed, detained him there to sleep. Lí prepared the bed, took off the man's shoes, and made everything ready. The master sent all the domestics out, only keeping Lí with him, who waiting till they had gone off to have a carouse by themselves, barred the doors. After a while a scuffling noise was heard in the apartment, and then the sound of something heavy falling down, at which the servants, quite alarmed, and their calls receiving no answer, broke open the door. A shocking sight met their view; their master's head cut off, and his companion hanging by the neck dead. Calling in the whole family they examined him, and taking off his shoes saw by the small feet that it was a woman. His employer Sun Shun was called, but could give no explanation of it, otherwise than that his apprentice had been with him only a month, and expressed a great desire to attend this birthday; and that when he came to him, he guessed he belonged to the clan of Sháng from his dress. The matter was reported to the authorities in the morning, who called Shin and Lí, but they did not know anything of the circumstances, except that they had lost their sister for half a year or so, and knew not what had become of her. On repairing to the house, they immediately recognized the corpse to be Sán-kwán's; the officers told them to bury her according to the usual rites, and forbade any of the family of the murdered man to revenge his death.

Note. A similar story to this is given in Vol. VIII, p. 345. Such conduct is applauded by Chinese moralists, when through the indolence or injustice of the magistrates, the just penalties of crime are not visited on the criminals. Whether this incident be true or not, the story illustrates public opinion respecting the necessity of revenging the murder of a parent; and furthermore offers a topic of comparison with the usages of the Hebrews in relation to blood revenge.

ART. III. *List of Works upon China, principally in the English and French languages: 1. Philological works; 2. Translations; 3. General Accounts, Travels, &c.*

THE following catalogue has been prepared under the disadvantage of being obliged to collect the titles of many of the works from other books, in which they are quoted, rather than from the volumes themselves; still, we think it will prove acceptable to many persons engaged in investigating the language and literature of the Chinese, during their sojourn in these parts; while the general reader will be able to inquire for the treatises, travels, histories, and accounts, which have from time to time been published upon China and its bordering regions; especially those which have appeared during the last fifty years. The first two divisions are more minute than the last, for that comprises too many works to be catalogued in this part of the world; to make it complete, one must have access to the libraries of Europe. No effort has been made to ascertain what books have been published on these subjects in other European languages, for it is believed that every original work of value in Spanish, Italian, and German, has been translated into English or French. We do not suppose we have collected all the names of these, while still we think every one of any importance is noticed. It is surprising how many of them have been written by persons who never saw China. For further remarks respecting those which have been reviewed or noticed in the previous volumes of the Repository, references are given under the several works.

Many valuable papers relating to China are scattered through the English and French reviews and encyclopædias, and other works of a general character, but we are totally unable to refer to them; we regret this the more, since many of them contain the mature opinions and researches of distinguished scholars and sinologues. The Encyclopædia Metropolitina and Brittanica, the Penny Cyclopædia, the Mines des Orients, Revue des Deux Mondes, Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society, and the Edinburgh, London, and Foreign Quarterlies, and other minor publications, contain many papers well worth perusal.

I. Aids in the Study of Chinese.

SECT. I. GRAMMARS.

1. Arte de la lengua Mandarina; compuesta por el M. R. P. Francisco Varo. 64 leaves, small 4to. Canton, 1703.

This work was printed on blocks in the Chinese manner, and has long been out of print; it is singular that the Chinese character was not introduced, seeing that it was so easy to have done so. Its contents furnished Fourmont with a good part of his materials.

2. Linguæ Mandarinicæ Hieroglyphicæ Grammatica Duplex, Latine et cum characteribus Sinensium, &c. Item Sinicorum Regiæ Bibliothecæ librorum Catalogus. Auct. Stephen Fourmont. Folio, pp. 516. Paris, 1742.

The literary history of this work is somewhat singular; it is noticed in Chi. Rep. vol. X, p. 673; subsequent scholars have criticised it, and yet have drawn much from its pages. The grammatical part occupies 341 pages; the Catalogue is still of value; it cost the author much labor.

3. Notitia Linguæ Sinicæ. Auct. P. Prémare. 4to. pp. 262. Malaccæ, 1831.—Same translated into English by J. G. Bridgman. 8vo. pp. 328. Canton, 1846.

For a notice of the manner in which this valuable work was prepared and sent to France to Fourmont, who placed it in the Royal Library, see vol. X, p. 671. The translation was made from the edition published at Malacca; see vol. XVI, page 266.

4. Clavis Sinica, or Elements of Chinese Grammar. By Rev. John Marshman. 4to. Serampore, 1814.

A work containing many observations of value, but its plan is faulty, and the author's acquaintance with his subject was partial. See Chi. Rep., vols. VII, page 115, and IX, page 587.

5. Grammar of the Chinese Language. By R. Morrison. Small 4to. pp. 280. Serampore, 1816.

This treatise was composed soon after the author commenced his studies, and is arranged on the principles of English grammar, which are inapplicable to the Chinese. It is of little practical use.

6. Élémens de la Grammaire Chinoise. Par Abel-Rémusat. 8vo. pp. 214. Paris, 1822.

This work deservedly bears a high reputation, and is a valuable aid in the acquisition of Chinese; much of the materials were taken from Prémare's Notitia, which at that time existed only in manuscript. The preface contains critical notices of all the preceding works.

7. Grammatica Latina ad usum Sinensium juvenum. Auct. J. A. Gonçalves. 16mo. Macao, 1828.

This little book issued from the press at the college of San Jozé, and was prepared for the convenience of the pupils fitting there for the church. It is arranged on the principles of Latin grammar, the design of its publication being to assist Chinese in learning Latin.

8. Arte China, constante de Alphabeto e Grammatica, &c. Por J. A. Gonçalves. Small 4to. pp. 550. Macao, 1829.

This work contains a great number of phrases, dialogues, and examples, with rules for the composition of Chinese, thrown together without much order, which greatly diminishes their usefulness. See Chi. Rep. Vol. XV. page 71.

9. Notices of Chinese Grammar. By Philo-sinensis. Part I. Orthography and Etymology. 8vo. pp. 148. Batavia, 1842.

Mr. Gutzlaff's treatise on Chinese Grammar was printed by lithography, the Chinese character being written upon the stone after the letter-press had been transferred to it. See Chi. Rep. Vol. XI, page 317.

10. Exercices pratiques d'analyser de Syntax et de lexigraphe Chinoise. Par S. Julien. 8vo. Paris, 1842.

11. Premieres Rudimens de la langue Chinoise, à l'usage des élèves de l'école des langues orientales. 12 mo. Paris, 1844.

12. Han-tseu-thso-yao, ou Exercices sur les Phonétiques et sur les Clefs de la langue Chinoise, suivis de dialogues familiers; à l'usage des élèves de l'école des langues orientales. Petit 4to. Paris, 1845.

These three works, none of them large, have been prepared by the Parisian sinologues, for the purpose of facilitating the labors of students in Chinese, and the mere fact of the publication of such works shows how much greater attention is paid to Chinese studies in that capital than elsewhere in the West.

SECT. II. DICTIONARIES AND VOCABULARIES.

13. Dictionnaire Chinois-François et Latin, publié d'apres l'ordre de sa majestie l'Empereur Napoleon. Par M. de Guignes. Folio. pp. 1112. Paris, 1813.

This work was edited by De Guignes from the manuscript dictionary of P. Basile de Glemona. The characters are arranged according to the radicals, and their definitions are remarkably accurate, but the want of the characters in the examples, and their small number, renders it less useful to a student than it would otherwise be; its unwieldy size is also a minor objection.

14. Dictionary of the Chinese Language. By R. Morrison. 6 vols. 4to. In three parts. Macao, 1815—1823.

This monument of literary labor was published at the expense of the East India Company, and their assistance in carrying it through the press stands almost alone in their annals as an instance of their patronage to Chinese studies.

15. Chinese and English Dictionary, containing all the words in the Chinese Imperial Dictionary. By W. H. Medhurst. 2 vols. 8vo. pp. 1486. Batavia, 1843.

16. English and Chinese Dictionary. By W. H. Medhurst. 2 vols. 8vo. pp. 1436. Shánghái, 1848.

These two works are transposed translations, the latter having been compiled out of the former. They are less in size than Morrison's, but equally useful. See Chi. Rep. Vol. XII, p. 496.

17. Diccionario Portuguez-China no estilo vulgar Mandarim e classico geral. Por J. A. Gonçalves. Small 4to. pp. 872. Macao, 1831.

18. Diccionario China-Portuguez, composto por J. A. Gonçalves. Small 4to, pp. 1154. Macao, 1833.

These two works embody a great number of phrases and definitions, but the language in which they are printed prevents their being generally useful, and in the last one, the author has needlessly complicated the arrangement by reducing the number of 214 radicals as given by Kánghi to a system of his own.

19. Dictionary of the Hokkëen Dialect of the Chinese Language. By W. H. Medhurst. 4to. pp. 860. Macao, 1837.

This work has been of considerable utility in assisting students to ascertain the sounds of Chinese as they are spoken in Amoy, and generally throughout the Indian Archipelago; its definitions are meagre. See Chi. Rep. vol. VI, page 172. The Introduction relating to the peculiarities and tones of the dialect, and the geographical account of Fuhkien province, are valuable papers.

20. Vocabularium Latino-Sinicum. J. A. Gonçalves. 18mo. Macao, 1836.

21. Lexicon Manuale Latino-Sinicum. Auct. J. A. Gonçalves. Post 8vo. Macao, 1839.

22. Lexicon Magnum Latino-Sinicum. Auct. J. A. Gonçalves, Folio, Macao, 1841.

These three works have never been of much use out of his college; the learned author died just as the last of them was finished, leaving the materials for the Chinese-Latin volume behind him. See Chi. Rep. XV, p. 69.

23. Scriptura Phoneticum Scripturæ Sinicæ. Auct. J. M. Callery. Small folio, 2 Vols. Macao, 1841.

The plan of this dictionary differs from any other hitherto published, the characters being arranged according to their phonetic or primitive elements; thus substituting nearly fifteen hundred small groups for the 214 given by Kánghi; the definitions are in Latin and French, and are rather meagre. See Chi. Rep. Vols. XI, page 388; and XII, page 253.

24. Dictionnaire Encyclopédique de la Langue Chinoise. Par J. M. Callery. Vol. I. Small folio, pp. 212. Macao and Paris, 1844.

The prospectus of this immense undertaking is given in vol. XII, page 300; this single number is all that ever appeared, or is likely to, until Chinese studies become more popular than they are now, though every student must regret its non-completion. See Vol. XIV, page 137.

25. An English and Chinese Vocabulary in the Court Dialect. By S. Wells Williams. Post 8vo. pp. 435. Macao, 1844.

This contains the meaning of common English words as they are written, rather than as they are used colloquially in this dialect. See Chi. Rep, Vol. XV. page 145.

26. Chinese and English Vocabulary. Part I. By R. Thom. 8vo. 40 leaves. Canton, 1843. Printed on blocks.

The second part was never printed; the sounds of the characters are given in the Court dialect, which renders the work more useful at the north than in Canton; it has greatly assisted the Chinese there in learning to speak good English. See Vol. XIII, page 102.

27. Vocabulary of the Canton Dialect. By R. Morrison. In three parts. Two vols. 8vo. Macao, 1828.

This hasty compilation was issued at the E. I. Co.'s press, for the convenience of the residents at Canton; the second volume consists of sentences and proverbs arranged without regard to order, so that they are not easily consulted.

28. The Beginner's First Book in the Chinese Language (Canton Vernacular). 8vo. pp. 161. Hongkong, 1847.

The author of this manual, Rev. T. T. Devan, has arranged its contents into chapters according to subjects, a mode less convenient on the whole than the alphabetical, though attended with some advantages. The pronunciation given of the characters is without uniformity, and rather inaccurate.

29. Vocabulary of the Hokkien Dialect. By Rev. S. Dyer, 12mo. Singapore, 1838.

This little work is an attempt to express the sounds without using the character; it has been of some service to the students of that dialect.

30. First Lessons in the Tiechiw Dialect. By W. Dean. 4to. pp. 48. Bangkok, Siam, 1841.

This dialect is spoken not only by the inhabitants of Cháuchau fú in the province of Kwángtung, but also in Bangkok and other towns in Siam, and in many places along the southern coasts of China, these people are found in sufficient numbers to render the acquisition of their patois an object. See Chi. Rep. Vol. XI, page 389.

31. A Chinese and English Vocabulary in the Tiéchiu Dialect. By Josiah Goddard. 8vo. pp. 248. Bangkok, 1847.

A small manual, well fitted for a companion to a fuller dictionary, to those who have occasion to acquire this dialect.

SECT. III. DIALOGUES AND OTHER PHILOLOGICAL WORKS.

32. Dialogues and detached Sentences in the Chinese Language. By R. Morrison, 8vo. pp. 260. Macao, 1816.

This work is scarce, most of the edition having been lost in the Alceste frigate; the sounds are in the court dialect, with a literal and free rendering, whereby the grammatical construction is more readily understood.

33. Chinese Dialogues, Questions and familiar sentences, literally rendered into English. By W. H. Medhurst, sen. 8vo. Shanghai, 1844.

This work is intended to supply the place of the preceding; it does so and more also. See Chi. Rep. Vol. XIV. page 395.

34. A Lexilogus of the English, Malay, and Chinese languages. 4to. pp. 111. Malacca, 1841.

This work contains a series of common phrases arranged in five parallel columns, in English, Malay, Chinese, and the dialects spoken at Canton and Amoy; there is some difficulty of finding a phrase when it is needed, and

the sounds of the Malay, of the Canton, and of the Amoy dialects are written according to as many different systems of orthography; still it is a serviceable book. See Chi. Rep. Vol. XI, page 389.

35. English and Student's Assistant, or Colloquial Phrases, Letters &c. By Shaou Tĭh, a native Chinese student in the Anglochinese college. 8vo. pp. 101. Malacca, 1826.

This little book contains sentences and conversations on a great variety of subjects, designed for the use of the students at Malacca; its author was government interpreter for several years at Peking in the intercourse with the Russians.

36. The Chinese Speaker, or Extracts from works written in the Mandarin language, &c. By R. Thom, Part I. 8vo. pp. 102. Ningpo, 1846.

This is printed in the Chinese style on one side of the paper; the characters are on one page, and the pronunciation and a literal translation on the opposite, an arrangement less convenient than that adopted by Mr. Thom in his Esop's Fables, but it takes up less room. See Chi. Rep. Vol. XVI, page 236. Mr. Thom's system of pronouncing the characters in this work is so irregular that it adds something to the labor of the student.

37. Manuel Pratique de la Langue Chinoise vulgaire, choix de dialogues, précédés d'une Introduction grammatical, et suivis d'une Vocabulaire. Par L. Rochet. 8vo. Paris, 1846.

By *la langue Chinoise vulgaire* is meant the colloquial of the Court dialect.

38. A Chinese Chrestomathy in the Canton Dialect. By E. C. Bridgman. Royal 8vo. pp. 728. Macao, 1841.

A compilation containing much that is useful in studying other dialects than that spoken at Canton. See Chi. Rep. Vol. XI. pages 157, 223.

39. Easy Lessons in Chinese, adapted to the Canton Dialect. By S. Wells Williams. 8vo. pp. 288. Macao, 1842.

The nature of most of the exercises contained in this work fit it for use in other dialects than the Canton. See Chi. Rep. Vol. XIV. page 339.

40. Esop's Fables rendered into Chinese, with a literal translation. By R. Thom. Folio, pp. 104. Macao, 1840.

A very useful book for beginners, the free and literal translations being placed under each other so as to show the idiom and the meaning of each character. See Chi. Rep. Vol. IX. page 201.

41. Esop's Fables, rendered into the colloquial of the Hokkien and Tiéchiú dialects. By S. Dyer and J. Stronach, 8vo. pp. 80. Singapore, 1843.

The preceding work is here rendered into the colloquial of these two dialects without the introduction of the original; by using the two together, the student in those dialects is furnished with an important aid in acquiring the spoken language, and ascertaining its affinities with the written idioms. It is the fullest attempt yet made to express the Chinese language without writing the character. See Chi. Rep. Vol. XIII, page 98.

42. Hien Wän Shoo, 賢文書 or Chinese Moral Maxims. By J. F. Davis. 8vo. pp. 199, Macao. 1823.

The two hundred maxims in this volume are in columns, having the pronunciation and meaning of each character on its side, and the free translation at the top; it therefore affords considerable help to the student in ascertaining the grammatical construction of the sentences, but their subjects are not such as he would wish to learn at the commencement of his studies.

43. Asia Polyglotta. Par J. Klaproth. 4to. pp. 384. Paris, 1823.

This laborious work contains comparative vocabularies of most of the languages and dialects spoken in Eastern Asia, but as the erudite author never visited the regions where many of them are spoken, he has fallen into some mistakes in transferring the sounds into German.

44. View of China for Philological Purposes. By R. Morrison. Small 4to. pp. 141. Macao, 1817.

This is a most useful manual notwithstanding its odd title; it contains notices of the chronology, geography, government, &c., of the Chinese, having the characters inserted in a manner that affords considerable facility to the student.

45. Theoph. Spizelii de re Literariæ Sinensium. 12mo. 1660.

46. Museum Sinicum, in quo Sinicæ linguæ et litteraturæ ratio explicatur. Auct. T. S. Bayeri. 2 Vols. 8vo. Petropoli, 1730.

47. Meditationes Sinicæ. Opera Steph. Fourmont. Folio. Paris, 1737.

48. Lettre de Pekin, sur la genie de langue Chinoise. Par le Père Amiot. 4to. Paris, 1773.

49. De Studiis Sinicis. Auct. Ant. Montucci, 4to. Berolini, 1808.

50. An Explanation of the Elementary characters of the Chinese. By Joseph Hager. Folio, pp. 116. London, 1801.

51. A Parallel between two intended Chinese Dictionaries. By the Rev. Dr. Morrison and Antonio Montucci. 4to. London, 1817.

52. Poeseos Sinensis Commentarii. On the Poetry of the Chinese. By J. F. Davis, 4to. Royal Asiatic Society's Transactions. London, 1829. Reprinted, 12mo. pp. 108. Macao, 1834.

This Essay contains a brief account of all the varieties of Chinese poetry, with translations of the quotations cited from their authors. In the reprint, the author has added notes of Lord Amherst's embassy to Peking, and some detached translations. See Chi. Rep. Vol. III, page 44.

53. A Dissertation on the Nature and Character of the Chinese system of Writing. By P. S. Du Ponceau, LL. D. 8vo. pp. 374. Philadelphia, 1838.

Only a hundred pages of this volume are occupied with the dissertation, the rest of it being a Cochinchinese-Latin vocabulary. The discussion turns upon the point whether a man can read Chinese characters as he can pictures, by the eye, before he has learned what they mean. It is a labored treatise upon a figment. See Chi. Rep. Vol. VII, p 337.

II. Translations from the Chinese.

SECT. I. CLASSICS.

54. Ta Hio, in Latin. By P. Ignace de Costa. Printed at Kienchang fú in Kiángsí, with the Chinese text. 1662.

This version of the first of the Four Books is believed to have been the earliest attempt of Europeans to make known the Chinese classics to their countrymen. It was reprinted in Paris.

55. Confucius Sinarum Philosophus, sive Scientiæ Sinensis latine exposita. Folio. Paris, 1687.

This work is a reprint of the translations made of three of the Four Books by as many Romish missionaries, who had already published them separately. They are rather paraphrases than translations.

56. Sinensis Imperii Libri Classici Sex, nimirùm adultorum schola, immutabile medium, &c. Auct. F. R. Noël. 4to. Prague, 1711.

These six works are the Four Books, the Hiáu King, and the Siáu Hioh, all of them translated anew by Noël. Julien's criticism of *verbosa atque tœdiosa* is applicable to most of the translations of the Jesuits.

57. Les Livres Classique de l'empire de Chine. Traduit par l'Abbé Pluquet. 7 vols. 18mo. Paris, 1784–1786.

This is a translation of the work of Père Noël, by one who having little knowledge of the Chinese modes of thinking and standard of morals, and still less of their language, has failed to convey the true sense of the originals in many places, though he has given a general notion of their contents.

58. The Four Books, translated and illustrated with notes, by Rev. David Collie. 8vo. pp. 185. Malacca, 1828.

The notes added by the translator, who was the Principal of the Anglo-Chinese College, are chiefly versions of the remarks of the native commentators given in his own language. The translation is not remarkably faithful, nor is it a very scholarlike performance.

59. Les Sse Chou, ou les Quatre Livres des Philosophie, morale et politique de la Chine. Traduit par G. Pauthier. Paris, 1843.—Confucius et Mencius. Les Quatre Livres de Philosphie, &c. Traduits par G. Pauthier. 18mo. pp. 513. Paris, 1846.

This version of the Four Books follows that of the Book of Records, in the Livres Sacrés. The Ta Hioh was issued previously in a separate form, under the title of

60. Le Ta Hio, ou le Grand Étude, ouvrage de Khoung-fou-tseu, &c. Traduit en François, avec une version latine et le texte Chinois en regard. Par G. Pauthier. 8vo. Paris, 1837.

This edition of the Superior Lessons is accompanied by the notes of Chú Hi.

61. The Ta Hyoh, or Superior Lessons. Translated by Rev. J. Marshman. 4to. Serampore, 1814.

This translation forms part of the Clavis Sinica; it is combined with the text so as to afford considerable aid to a student.

62. L'Invariable Milieu, ou ouvrage morale de Tsz' Sz' en Chinois et Manchu, avec une version literale-Latine, une traduction Françoise, et des notes, &c. Par Abel-Rémusat. 4to. pp. 158. Paris, 1817.

This translation of the Chung Yung is a finished performance, and affords the scholar all the assistance he needs to ascertain the sense of the text. It was first published in the Notices des Manuscrits.

The same work was first translated into Latin by P. Intorcetta, and printed at Canton or Goa with the text. It also forms part of the folio edition of the works of Confucius, and was again reprinted by Thévenot in 1672; and a third time in the *Analecta Vindobonensia.* The Chinese text was published in St. Petersburg with great luxury by Baron Schilling de Cannstatt; and lithographed in Paris by Levasseur in a pocket edition. No Chinese work has received so much attention from foreign scholars.

63. The works of Confucius, with a translation. By J. Marshman. 4to. Vol. I. pp. 725. Serampore, 1809.

This contains the first part of the Lun Yu, with the text, accompanied with very minute notes and philological remarks, in much the same style as the author's version of the Ta Hioh. It is preceded by a long grammatical dissertation.

64. Der Lun Yu des tschinesischen Weisen Kung-fu-dsu, zum erstenmal aus der Ursprache ins deutsche übersetzt und mit Anmerkungen begleitet, von Wilhelm Schott. (Translation of the Dialogues of Confucius in German.) 2 Vols. 8vo. Halle, 1826.

65. Mengtseu vel Mencium, latine interpretatione; edidit Stanislaus Julien. 8vo. 2 Parts, pp. 230, 248. Lutetiæ Parisiorum, 1824. With a volume of the text, pp. 161.

This is one of the most finished translations yet made by sinologues, and affords a good model for others in the same branch of study. Its indices, notes, and philological explanations leave nothing to be desired. See Chi. Rep., Vol. X. p. 222.

66. Y-King, antiquisissimus Sinarum liber quem ex Latinâ interpretatione P. Regis. Edidit J. Mohl. 2 vols. 12mo. pp. 474, 588., Stuttgart, 1834.

This is the only translation of this curious work yet made into any European language, and though susceptible of much improvement in many places, is sufficiently faithful to give an idea of its character. See Chi. Rep., Vol. III, page 104.

67. Chi King Confucii, sive Liber Carminum. Ex Latinâ P. Lacharme interpretatione. Edidit J. Mohl. 12mo. pp. 322. Berlin, 1830.

Of all the classical books of China, we should most like to see a finished translation of the Book of Odes. Lacharme's work is in prose, and gives one a poor idea of the versification; its apparatus of notes leaves unexplained much that is obscure. See Chi. Rep., Vol. III. p. 104; and Vol. XVI, p. 454.

68. Le Chou King, un des livres sacrés des Chinois. Par feu le P. Gaubil. Revu and corrigé, &c., par M. de Guignes. 4to. pp. 474. Paris, 1770.

This edition of the Book of Records has a valuable apparatus of notes in illustration of the text, and is prefaced by an elaborate preliminary discourse of nearly a hundred pages, giving an account of the periods antecedent to those spoken of in the work itself, derived chiefly from the writings of Prémare. Rémusat finds fault with the editor of this translation for endeavoring to laud himself at the expense of the deceased missionary Gaubil, but it is on the whole a valuable performance. See Chi. Rep., Vol. VIII, p. 385, and IX, page 573.

69. Le Chou King, Livre sacré de la Chine, traduit par le P. Gaubil; revu soigneusement sur le texte Chinois, et augmente d'un grand nombre de notes, par G. Pauthier. Post folio, pp. 136. Paris, 1843.

This edition of Gaubil's work forms part of Pauthier's publication entitled Les Livres Sacrés de l'Orient; in it he has discarded most of De Guignes' notes, and replaced them with his own, generally retaining those of Gaubil; the notes of the former are chiefly philological.

70. The Shoo King, or the Historical Classic. Translated by W. H. Medhurst, sen. 8vo. pp. 413. Shanghai, 1846.

This translation professes to be less free than Gaubil's, and to come nearer the meaning of the original; the translator's notes are principally geographical and historical, the latter being taken from the native commentators, and forming an important aid to the right understanding of the author. The original is given with the translation, but the benefits of this arrangement are not a little vitiated by "interlacing" it with the English in a running style, instead of giving it by itself in a separate part of the page.

71. The San-tsze King, or Trimetrical Classic. See Chi. Rep., Vol. IV. pages 105–118.—Tseën Tsze Wăn, or the Thousand Character Classic. Vol. IV., pp. 229–243.—Keënyun Yew-heŏ She-teĕ, or Odes for Children in Rhyme on various subjects. Vol. IV., pp. 287–291. Heaou King, or Filial Duty. Vol. V. pp. 345–353.—Seaou Heŏ, or Primary Lessons. Vol. V. pp. 81, 305; Vol. VI, pp. 185, 393, 562, comprising Parts I and II of Book First.

These translations were all made by Rev. E. C. Bridgman. The Thousand Character Classic was also translated by Rev. S. Kidd, and published with the text at Malacca, 1829, as a supplement to the Report of the Anglo-Chinese college.

72. Horæ Sinicæ and Chinese Primer. Translations from the popular literature of the Chinese. By R. Morrison. London, 1817.

This little work contains a translation of the Santsz' King, with the text, and a few other pieces.

73. Lehrsaal des Mittelreiches, enthaltend die Encyclopädie der tchinesischen Jugend und das Buch des Ewigen Geistes und der Ewigen Materie, übersetzt und eläutert von Neumann. 4to. München, 1836.

This volume contains the Trimetrical Classic with a tract of the Rationalists called the Book of Purity and Constant Tranquillity. We have no knowledge of the fidelity of these translations.

SECT. II. MISCELLANEOUS TRANSLATIONS.

The works in this section are arranged somewhat according to their subjects: first, dramas; then, novels and stories; followed by miscellaneous pieces; and the list ending with books relating to Budhism, &c. It could be greatly increased if all the detached translations made by scholars were added; they are to be found in many of the works noticed in the next section.

74. Tchao-Chi-Kou-Eul, 趙氏孤兒 ou L'Orphelin de la Chine. Traduit par S. Julien. 8vo. pp. 352. Paris, 1834.

This drama had been previously translated by Prémare, whose version afforded Voltaire the groundwork of his Orphan of China, but this edition contains the entire piece, with all the poetical parts. Besides the drama, the translator has given four stories and some specimens of poetry. A translation of Prémare's Orphelin has been given three or four times in English; one was published by Bishop Percy in his Chinese Miscellany, in 1762.

75. Lao-seng-eul, 老生兒 or the Heir in Old Age. A Chinese Comedy, translated by J. F. Davis. 8vo. Paris and London, 1819.—Lao-seng-eul, ou le Vieillard qui obtient un Fils; Comédie Chinoise, suivie de *San-in-leou*, ou les Trois Étages consacrés; conte moral. Traduit par Bruguière de Sorsum. 8vo. Paris, 1819.

Hin Kung Tsiu, or the Sorrows of Han; a Chinese Tragedy, translated by J. F. Davis. 8vo. pp. 23. London, 1829.

These two plays, given to the English public by Sir John Davis, have made known some features of a portion of their literature which exercises great influence over the Chinese.—Nine dramas have been translated into European languages.

76. Hoeï-Lan-Ki, 灰闌記 ou l'Histoire du Cercle de Craie; drame Chinois. Traduit par S. Julien. 8vo. pp. 148. London, 1832.

This translation was published in elegant style by the Oriental Translation Fund, a compliment well deserved by the author.

77. Théatre Chinois, ou Choix des pièces de théatre, composés sous les Empereurs Mongols. Traduits par M. Bazin ainé. 8vo. pp. 410. Paris, 1838.

There are four plays in this volume, and the notes of the translator leave nothing to be desired in respect of understanding their allusions. See Chr. Rep., Vol. XVIII, page 113.

78. Le Pi-Pa-Ki, 琵琶記 ou l'Histoire du Luth. Drame Chinois. Traduit par Bazin ainé. 8vo. pp. 275. Paris, 1841.

This drama or story is divided into twenty-four parts; the plot is simple, but adapted to the Chinese taste, and its author Káu Tángkiá has acquired great celebrity from his representation of the strength of the filial principle.

79. Hao Kiou Choaan, or Pleasing History. 4 Vols. 18mo. London, 1761.—The Fortunate Union, or Háu Kiú Chuen 好逑傳, a Chi-

nese Romance. Translated by J. F. Davis. 2 Vols. 8vo. pp. 258, 211. London, 1829.—Hao-Khieou-Tchouan, ou la Femme Accomplie; roman Chinois, traduit sur le texte original par M. Guillard d'Arcy. 8vo. Paris, 1842.

This popular tale has probably been read by more persons than any other translation from Chinese literature. The Pleasing History published by Bishop Percy was an imperfect version made by a gentleman resident in Canton in 1719; it was however translated into French, and published at Lyons, 1766.

80. Iu-kiao-li, 玉嬌梨 ou Les Deux Cousines; roman Chinois. Traduit par Abel-Rémusat. 2 Vols. 12mo. Paris, 1826.—The Two Fair Cousins. A Chinese novel. 2 Vols. 12mo. pp. 260, 290. London, 1827.

This is a very popular story among the Chinese, and one of the best in the language. The translator's preface is one of his best essays on oriental literature. See Chi. Rep., Vol. VIII, page 402.

81. Blanche et Bleu, ou Peh Shié Tsing Kí, 白蛟精記 les Deux Coulouvres-fées; roman Chinois. Traduit par S. Julien. 8vo. pp. 326. Paris, 1834.

This story is a fairy tale of the sect of the Rationalists, but it appears very jejune in comparison with the similar stories of the Arabs and Persians, though well worthy of perusal by those who take an interest in Chinese literature.

82. Choix de Contes et Nouvelles, traduits du Chinois par T. Pavie. 8vo. pp. 298. Paris, 1839.

There are seven stories in this volume, most of them relating to the tenets of the Budhists or Rationalists; and it shows the superior interest taken in Chinese literature in the French capital that any bookseller could be found to venture such a publication.

83. Lasting Resentment of Miss Wang Keaou-lwan. A Chinese tale, translated by Sloth (R. Thom). Post 4to. pp. 66. Canton, 1839.

This story is a tolerable specimen of Chinese tales, and the notes and prefatory remarks of the translator render it more valuable than a mere version would be. See Chi. Rep. Vol. VIII, page 54.

84. Chingtih Hwáng Yú Kiángnán, 正德皇遊江南 or Travels of the Emperor Chingtih in Keängnan. Translated by Tsin Shen. 2 Vols. 12mo. pp. 320, 321. London, 1843.—Republished in New York, pp. 64, 1843.

This is a work of trifling merit as a literary performance, there being nothing worthy of the name of a plot. See Chi. Rep. Vol. IX, page 57. If we are not mistaken, it is the first translation made into a European language by a Chinese; at least, it is the only one we know of into English.

85. San Kwoh Chí, ou Les Trois Royaumes. Traduits par T. Pavie. Paris, 1844.

We are not certain that this book is rightly quoted, nor have we headr that the whole is finished.

86. Hwa Tsien, 花箋 or Chinese Courtship. In verse. Translated by P. P. Thoms. 8vo. pp. 340, Macao, 1824.

This story is accompanied by the text, and though written in heptameters in the original is a very prosaic composition. An Appendix of forty pages contains many notices of the revenue of China.

87. The Shing Yu 聖諭 or Sacred Edict. Translated by Rev. W. Milne. 8vo. pp. 299. London, 1817.

This work would have been more rightly entitled the Sacred Commands. Considering its authors, and their objects in its preparation, it is a remarkable production. See Chi. Rep., Vol. I, p. 296.

88. Ta Tsing Leu-le; 大清律例 or the Penal Code of China. Translated by Sir Geo. T. Staunton, bart. 4to. pp. 581. London, 1810.

A better rendering of this title would be "Statutes and Ordinances of the Great Pure Dynasty." This valuable work was translated into French by M. Renouard de Sainte-Croix, and published in two volumes 8vo. in 1811. See Chi. Rep., Vol. II, page 10. Few sinologues have excelled Sir George Staunton for accuracy and scholarship, and when we remember that his studies were pursued with the help of only native works, his eminence is still more remarkable.

89. Narrative of the Chinese Embassy to the Khan of the Tourgouth Tartars; with a map. Translated by Sir George T. Staunton, bart, 8vo. pp. 330. London, 1821.

This expedition stands alone in the Chinese annals, as an embassy sent through a country under the dominion of Europeans. The envoy Tu-li-shin is the narrator of his own mission, and he has done it in rather an entertaining manner.

90. Histoire Génerale de la Chine; traduit du Tong-kien kang mou. Par le Pére Mailla. 12 toms. 4to. Paris, 1777–83.

This is the most voluminous translation yet made from the Chinese. The translator, the publisher, and the reader of such a work must, one would suppose, equally possess unmeasured patience and literary spirit. It has supplied scores of authors with materials for their compilations.

91. History of the Pirates wh oinfested the China sea from 1807 to 1810. Translated by C. F. Neumann. 8vo. pp. 128. London, 1831. —Tsing Hái Fan Kí, 靖海氛記 or Record of the Pacification of the Seas. Published in the Canton Register, Vol. XI, No. 8. *et seq.*

The second of these two translations was made by John Slade, the editor of the Register, and is superior in point of faithfulness to that of Neumann's. See Chi. Rep., Vol. III. p. 76.

92. Sáng Tsán tsih-yáu, 桑蠶輯要 ou Résumé des Principaux Traités Chinois sur la Culture der Muriers. Traduit par S. Julien. 8vo. pp. 224. Paris, 1837.

This work was compiled and printed by order of the French government to afford the cultivators of silk in France all the instruction which could be given them as to the manipulations of Chinese farmers and manufacturers.

93. Portfolio Chinensis, or Chinese State Papers. Translated by J. L. Shuck. 8vo. pp. 191. Macao, 1840.

The eight papers contained in this collection all refer directly or incidentally to the opium trade. See Chi. Rep., Vol. IX, page 267. Most of them are contained in the pages of the Repository.

94. Tchou-chou-kí-nien, 竹書記年 Tablettes Chronologiques du livre écrit sur bambou. Traduit par E. Biot. 8vo. Paris, 1839.

95. Litteræ patentes imperatoris Sinarum Kanghi, sinice et latine. Auct. Murr. 4to. Norimbergæ, 1802.

96. Monument de Yu, ou la plus ancienne inscription de la Chine. Par Joseph Hager. Folio, Paris, 1802.

97. Translation of a singular proclamation issued by the Fooyuen of Canton. By R. Morrison, 4to. London, 1824.

98. The Catechism of the Shamans, or the Laws and Regulations of the priesthood of Budha in China. Translated from the Chinese original with notes and illustrations, by Charles F. Neumann. 8vo. pp. 152. London, 1831.

Prof. Neumann was sent to Canton in 1830 to collect a library of Chinese books. This translation is not very accurate, and gives in some cases erroneous views of the doctrines of the Shamans or lamas. See Chi. Rep., Vol. I, page 285.

99. Pilgerfahrten Buddhistischer Priester von China nach India. Von C. F. Neumann. Berlin, 1833.

This work is a translation of the travels of the Budhist priest Hwui-sang in Central Asia in A. D. 520, whither he was sent to collect books treating upon his faith.

100. Foĕ Kouĕ Ki, 佛國記 ou Relations des Royaumes Bouddhiques: Voyage dans la Tartarie et l'Inde, par Chy Fá Hian. Traduit du Chinois, et commenté par M. Abel-Rémusat. 4to. pp. 424. Paris, 1836.

This work was published from the manuscripts of the translator after his death by Klaproth and Landresse at the expense of the French government, and is one of the most valuable memoirs upon the geography and inhabitants of Central Asia yet translated. See Prof. H. H. Wilson's review, Chi. Rep., Vol. IX, p. 334. The Introduction by the editors gives a comprehensive view of our knowledge of the Budhist faith, and what we may expect from further researches into the works written by its votaries.

101. Lao-tseu Tao Te King, 老子道德經 ou le Livre de la Voie et de la Vertu, par le philosophe Lao-tseu. Traduit et publié avec le text Chinois, et un commentaire, par S. Julien. 8vo. pp. 303. Paris, 1842.

The comments on the text enable the reader to understand the obscurities of the author, while the introduction and prefatory papers on the life of Lautsz' and his commentators, contain much to illustrate the tenets of the Rationalists.

102. Le Tao-te-king, ou le Livre de la Raison Supreme et de Vertu, par Lao-tseu. Traduit par G. Pauthier. 8vo. Paris and Leipzig, 1838.

The first nine chapters of this work were published in this pamphlet, and are again reprinted in Pauthier's Livres Sacrées.

103. Le Livre des Récompenses et des Peines, Kan-ing-p'ien, 感應篇 en Chinois et en François, accompagné de quatre cents légendes, anecdotes et histoires, qui font connaître les doctrines, les croyances, et les mœurs de la secte de Tao-sse. Traduit par S. Julien. 8vo. pp. 531. Paris, 1841.

This work consists of a series of aphorisms or rules of conduct, each one of them illustrated by one or two instances of the good or bad results of obedience or infraction of their requirements, these rewards and punishments being constantly ascribed to divine interference.

III. Works on China.

The arrangement of the books in this division are: 1, General accounts of the empire, intended to give a complete survey of the country and its inhabitants; 2, travels through China, and voyages to its borders; 3, particular treatises upon subjects relating to China; 4, missionary relations and biographies; 5, serial works upon, or including China in their plan; 6, works of all kinds relating to regions beyond the provinces; 7, works upon countries using the Chinese language.

1. GENERAL ACCOUNTS.

104. Historia de las cosas mas notabeles, ritos, y costumbros del Gran Reyno de la China. By J. G. de Mendoça. 8vo. 1585.—The historie of the Great and Mightie Kingdome of China. Translated out of Spanish by R. Parke. 8vo. pp. 410. London, 1588. Printed in German text.

Parke's work is not a mere translation of that of Mendoça, but contains some other matter. See Chi. Rep. Vol X. page 241.

105. A treatise, in which are contained at great length, affairs relative to China, and also some particulars of the kingdom of Ormuz. By the Rev. Gaspar Da Cruz of the order of San Domingo. Lisbon, 1569. Second Edition, 1829.

106. Epitome Historial del Reyno de la China. By Maldonado. 8vo. 1621.

107. Relatione della Grande Monachia delle Cina. By Alvarez Semedo. 4to. 1643.

Semedo's book has been translated into French and English; the latter was published in a small folio of 308 pages at London in 1655. See Chi. Rep. Vol I., page 473.

108. Sinicæ Historiæ. Auctore Martin Martinii. 18mo. Amstelodami, 1659.

The author of this work was in Canton when it was captured by the Manchus in 1661, and most of his statements are from personal observations.

109. Asia. By John de Barros. 1560.

110. Asia Portuguesa. By Manoel de Souza e Faria. 1639.

111. Nouvelle Relation de la Chine. Par Gabriel de Magaillans. 4to. Paris, 1688.—A new History of China containing a description of the most considerable particulars of that Empire. By G. Magaillans. 12mo. pp. 352. London, 1688.

Magaillans was well qualified to speak upon China, and his book, though a posthumous publication, is still valuable. See Chi. Rep. Vol. X, page 641; and page 605, for a notice of his life.

112. China, Monumentis, &c., Illustrata. Auct. Athanasii Kircheri. Folio. Amstelodami, 1667.—Same in French, folio, Amsterdam, 1670.

113. Tratados Historicos, Politicos, Ethicos y Religiozos de la Monarchia de China. Por Fre D. F. Navarette. Folio. Madrid, 1676.—Account of the Empire of China. By Navarette. Forms part of Hackluyt's Collection of Voyages and Travels, London, 1744.

114. Memoirs and Remarks, geographical, &c., made in above Ten years' travel through the Empire of China. By Louis Le Comte. A new translation. 8vo. pp. 536. London, 1738.

Le Comte, like Magaillans, was well acquainted with his subject, and his book has not yet lost its value. See Chi. Rep. Vol. I, page 249.

115. Description Geographique, Historique, Chronologique, Politique, et Physique, de l'Empire de la Chine, &c. Par Père J. B. Du Halde. 4 vols. folio. Paris, 1735; and 4 vols. 4to. Haye, 1736.

Du Halde's China, 2 vols. folio, and an abridgement in 4 vols. 8vo. was published in English soon after the appearance of the original. Though the compiler himself never was in China, yet his work, being made up from the most authentic materials then in existence, has ever since been justly regarded as a complete account of the empire. Parts of these ponderous tomes never possessed much real value, and other parts of them are now obsolete.

116. Bibliotheque Orientale, Dictionnaire Universel, &c. Par B. d'Herbelot. 4to. 4 Vols. Haye, 1777.

117. De la Chine, ou Description Générale de cet Empire. Par l'Abbé Grosier. 8vo. 7 vols. Paris, 1784. An abridgment, 2 Vols. 1787. Third edition, revised and augmented, with two maps. 8vo. 7 vols. Paris, 1818.

In many respects this is a better compilation than Du Halde's; it contains less extraneous matter, is arranged on a better plan, and has drawn information on many subjects from sources unknown to the former, or not existing in his day. See Rémusat's review of it, Noveaux Mélanges, Vol. I, p. 283.

118. Mémoires concernant l'Histoire, les Sciences, &c., des Chinois. Par les Missionnaires de Pekin. 16 vols. 4to. Paris, 1797–1814.

This celebrated work was written for the most part by the missionaries Amiot and Cibot; two Chinese named Ko and Yang, assisted the editors in their labors. It is a collection of detached essays, translations, letters, and researches on a great variety of subjects, written by persons of different talents and attainments; and consequently, while some portions are valuable, others are less trustworthy, or even useless. It treats more of the external features of China than of the *mind* of the people; and on the whole gives an exaggerated idea of their attainments.

119. An historical, geographical, and philosophical View of the Chinese Empire. By W. Winterbotham. 8vo. pp. 434. London, 1795.

A poor compilation made by one who had little knowledge of his subject; it was probably a bookseller's speculation on the return of Macartney's Embassy.

120. La Chine en Miniature, ou Choix de Costumes', Arts et Metiers de cet Empire; à l'usage de la Jeunesse. Par M. Breton. 6 vols. 12mo. Paris, 1811.—Translated from the French, 4 vols. 8vo. Embellished with plates. London, 1813.

This work is of little real value; the plates were taken from drawings sent from Peking by two Chinese who had been in France, and consequently differ in many particulars from similar sketches made at Canton; but as the compiler never was in China, the letter-press contains many errors.

121. China; dialogues between a father and his two children concerning the history and present state of that country. By an Anglo-Chinese. 24mo. pp. 120. London, 1824.

122. Résumé de l'Histoire de la Chine. Par M. de S * * * (Sacy?) 24mo. pp. 366. Paris, 1825.

123. A Sketch of Chinese History, ancient and modern. By the Rev. C. Gutzlaff. 2 Vols. 8vo. pp. 436, 463. London, 1834.—Republished in New York.

This work was hastily written; it possesses few things of value, and gives such a dry chronicle of events, that few works on China are more tedious. See Chi. Rep., Vol. II, page 331. If history is a record of the action of causes, and reveals the great forces which affect, and delineates the men and acts which accomplished, the destiny of a nation, then this work is not a history.

124. The Chinese. By J. F. Davis. 2 vols. 12mo. London, 1836; and 1 vol. 18mo. 1840.—Reprinted in New York, 2 vols. 18mo. 1838.

This work has deservedly passed through many editions in England and America, besides being translated into French. The peculiar advantages enjoyed by its distinguished author for acquiring an intimate knowledge of China and its institutions, were well improved. See Chi. Rep. Vol. V, p. 380.

125. An Historical and Descriptive Account of China, &c. By Hugh Murray, John Crawfurd, and others. Edin. Cabinet Library. 3 vols. 18mo. pp. 368, 498, 462. Edinburgh, 1836.

The account of the natural history of China is one of the best portions of this work; the parts relating to commerce and national industry are less satisfactory. It is a readable compilation, requiring, however, almost as much knowledge of the subject to sift out the truth, as its six authors had, none of whom ever lived in China. See Chi. Rep. Vol. V., page 193.

126. China Opened. By Rev. C. Gutzlaff. Revised by Rev. A Reed, D. D. 2 vols. 8vo. pp. 510, 570. London, 1838.

These volumes were written in some haste, and though they contain some observations of value, they are an unsafe guide to the subjects they discuss. See Chi. Rep. Vol. VIII, p. 84.

127. China, its State and Prospects. By W. H. Medhurst. 8vo. pp. 582. London, 1838.—Republished in Boston, 1839.

This work contains a well digested account of the progress of Protestant missions among the Chinese up to the date of its publication, and a journal of the author's voyage up the coast in 1835. See Chi. Rep. Vol. IX, page 74.

128. A Peep at China, in Mr. Dunn's Chinese Collection. By E. C. Wines. 8vo. pp. 193. Philadelphia, 1839.—Ten Thousand Things relating to China and the Chinese. By W. B. Langdon, curator of the Collection. 8vo. Plates. London, 1842.

Chinese Museum in Marlborough Chapel. By John R. Peters, Jr. 8vo. pp. 182. Boston, 1845.

The first two of these works are intended to accompany the collection of Chinese curiosities carried to America by Nathan Dunn, formerly a merchant in Canton; the second is compiled with the most knowledge of the subject. Mr. Peters' pamphlet delineates the contents of a similar museum, carried to New York in 1845. See Chi. Rep. Vols. VIII, p. 581; and XII, page 561.

129. Chine, ou Description Historique, Geographique, et Littéraire, de ce Vaste Empire. Par G. Pauthier. 8vo. pp. 490. Avec Planches. Paris, 1839.

130. Description de la Chine et des états tributaires de l'empereur. Par le Marquis de Fortia d'Urban, 3 Vols. 12mo. Paris, 1840.

131. The Chinese as they Are: their moral, social, and literary character, &c. By G. Tradescant Lay. 8vo. pp. 342. London, 1841. —Republished in Albany, U. S. A.

The reader of this book has one satisfaction, viz., he is not perusing other people's thoughts; Mr. Lay gives his own views, feelings, and theories; and though he might have modified them all after further research and reflection, we have the opinions of an independent observer.

132. China, or Illustrations of the symbols, philosophy, antiquities, customs, superstitions, laws, government, education, and literature of the Chinese. By Samuel Kidd. 8vo. pp. 403. London, 1841.

The author of this work was a missionary at Malacca seven years, from whence he returned to England in 1832, and was afterwards appointed Professor of Chinese in University college, London. His work exhibits considerable reading upon the various topics mentioned in the title page, and has the advantage of presenting the Chinese characters with their sounds; but on the whole it is a scholastic rather than a practical work, meagre in those points where one most desires information, and too much taken up with combating the errors and theories of others.

133. The History of China, Pictorial and Descriptive. By Miss Corner. 8vo. pp. 196. London, 1842.—Reprinted in Philadelphia.

134. Histoire Antédiluvienne de la Chine, jusqu'au déluge d'Yao.

Par M. le Marquis de Fortia d'Urban. 2 vols. 18mo pp. 481, 522. Paris, 1840.

A laborious compilation from other works, detailing the opinions and statements of former authors relating to the earliest ages of this people.

135. La Chine et les Chinois. Ouvrage illustreé par Auguste Borget. Folio. Paris, 1839.

136. China, in a series of views displaying its scenery, architecture, &c. Drawn by T. Allom, and described by Rev. G. N. Wright. 4to. 4 vols. London, 1843.

Neither the engraver, nor the writer of these beautiful volumes was ever in China, and they have produced a strange medley. The pictures are chiefly remarkable for the number of pagodas introduced into them; many of them are taken from the preceding work. See Chi. Rep. Vols. XIV, page 118; and XVI, page 223.

137. La Chine Ouverte. Aventures d'un Fan-kouei dans le pays de Tsin. Par Old Nick. Ouvrage illustré par A. Borget. 8vo. pp. 394. Paris, 1845.

This work, notwithstanding its odd title, is one of the most reliable compilations respecting China. It is divided into four parts, viz, the correspondence between Murphy Dermot and Patrick O'Donovan, Voyage of the student Ping-si, studies of Sieou-tsai, and the fankwei at Peking; the whole being slightly connected by the same personages appearing in each. It is impossible to tell, however, how much of their adventures are fictitious, and what is real. The pages are profusely illustrated by very good woodcuts, taken from sketches made by M. Borget when in China.

138. People of China, their History, Court, Religion, &c.; with a sketch of Protestant Missions. 18mo. pp. 336. London.—Republished in Philadelphia, 1845.

This little book was written for the Religious Tract Society's series of publications by one who was never in China; few books on the subject contain so many errors, and convey so many erroneous impressions.

139. China, Political, Commercial and Social. By R. M. Martin. 2 vols. 8vo. pp. 432, 502. London, 1847.

This work contains some misstatements, and reads like a piece of patchwork; the geographical information respecting the five ports and Hongkong is the most trustworthy. The author endeavors to show the propriety of retaining Chusan under British power.

140. An Account, Geographical, Historical, and Statistical, of the Chinese Empire, comprehending a full description of Mongolia and Manchuria, Tibet, Formosa, Lewchew Is., Cochinchina, Corea, &c. In the Urdu language. By Corcoran. Calcutta, 4to. 1848.

We know nothing of this work except from its title page, but suppose it to be a compilation of European origin.

141. The Middle Kingdom; a survey of the Geography, Government, &c. of the Chinese Empire. By S. Wells Williams. 2 vols. 8vo. pp. 590, 614. New York, 1848.

This work is accompanied by a map of the Chinese Empire, arranged by the divisions and names acknowledged by its government.

SECT. II. TRAVELS AND VOYAGES.

The writings of travelers to China from the earliest times are given in Kerr's Collection of Voyages, 26 vols. and in Churchill, Hackluyt, Purchas, and Harris's compilations of voyages in various parts of the world. The account of discoveries in Central Asia in the Edinburgh Cabinet Library by Murray is a well digested narrative, and supplies all that the general reader will desire. A reference to these collections will obviate a recapitulation of the titles and editions of the early voyagers.

141. Travels of Marco Polo in the thirteenth century. Translated from the Italian, with notes, by W. Marsden. 4to. pp. 782. London, 1818.—The Travels of Marco Polo, greatly amended and enlarged, with copious notes. By Hugh Murray. 12mo. pp. 368. Edinburgh, 1844. Reprinted in New York, 1845.

It is not necessary to recite the numerous editions of these celebrated travels which have appeared in every European language, the differences and comparative merits of most of them being fully mentioned and illustrated in the prefaces of these two English versions. The edition published in 1824 by the Geographical Society of Paris is probably the most complete of any, but none of the editors or annotators of the Venetian have brought more patient research and varied oriental learning to bear upon his Travels than Mr. Marsden.

142. Ancient Account of India and China, by two Mohammedan travelers, who went to those parts in the 9th century. Translated by Eusebius Renaudot. 8vo. London, 1733.

This was translated from the French edition published in 1718; there has been a new translation from the Arabic lately issued in Paris, better than either of them. See Chi. Rep. Vol. I, p. 6, 42.

143. Recueil des Voyages du Nord. Redigé par Thévenot. Folio. Paris, 1662–1673.

144. Voyages du P. Alexandre de Rhodes en Chine, &c. 4to. 1653.

145. Legatio Batavica ad Magnum Tartariæ Chamum Sungteium modernum Sinæ Imperatorem, &c. Per Ioannem Nieuhovium. Folio, Amstelodami, 1668.—Nieuhoff's Embassy from the E. I. Co. of the United Provinces to the Tartar Cham, &c. Englished by J. Ogilby. Folio. London, 1669.

The variety of interesting and minute detail in this narrative renders it a work of permanent value. See Chi. Rep. Vol. XIII, page 393.

146. Atlas Chinensis, or relation of two embassies sent by the E. I. Co. of the United Provinces, and a more exact geographical description of the whole empire. By Arnoldus Montanus. Englished by J. Ogilby. folio. London, 1671.

147. Travels in divers parts of Europe and Asia, undertaken by the French king's order (Louis XIV.) to discover a new way by land to China. By Father Avril. Done out of French. 18mo. pp. 370. London, 1693.

This work gives some notices of the regions of Central Asia, and of the missions in the north of China. See Chi. Rep. Vol. X, page 297.

148. Voyage of Backhoff into China, and of Wagener through a great part of the world, as also in China.

These travels form part of Hackluyt's collection, London, 1744.

149. Journal of a Russian Embassy overland to Peking. By Adam Brand, secretary to the Embassy, 8vo. 1698.

150. Travels from Moscow to China. By E. Ysbrandt Ides. Small 4to. pp. 210. London, 1706.

Ides' work partakes partly of the form of a journal, and partly of an official report. See Chi. Rep. Vol. VIII, page 520. Brand's journal is a scarcer book than that of the ambassador.

151. Relation du Voyage fait à la Chine sur le Vaisseau l'Amphitrite, 12mo. Paris, 1700.

152. Nouveau Voyage autour du Monde, avec une description de l'Empire de la Chine. Par Le Gentil. 1728.

153. A New Account of the East Indies. By Capt. Alexander Hamilton. 2 Vols. 8vo. pp. 400, 320. London, 1744.

The author of this book was a sea captain, who spent the best part of his life in trading between the ports of Asia and Europe, and wrote a gossiping narrative of his adventures and observations between St. Helena and China; about 75 pages of the second volume are occupied with notices regarding China.

154. Voyage to the East Indies in 1747–48, with an account of China. 8vo. London, 1762.

155. Voyage to China and the East Indies in 1751. By Peter Osbeck. Translated from the German by J. R. Forster. 2 Vols. 8vo. London, 1771.

The lively style in which this journal is written renders it rather a favorite book, and as the author chiefly confined himself to describing what he himself saw, his notices give a good idea of the condition of foreigners in Canton a hundred years ago. See Chi. Rep. Vols. I, p. 209 and XVI, page 136.

156. Navigatio ac Itinerarium Johannis H. Linscotani in orientalem sive Lusitanorum Indiam. Folio. Hage, 1799.

157. Travels from St. Petersburgh to divers parts of Asia. By John Bell of Antermony, 2 Vols. 4to. London, 1763. and 2 Vols. 8vo. 1764.

Bell's book, from its subject being new, and written when a journey from Moscow to Peking was a rare adventure, has been often quoted; but he seems to have possessed few of the qualities of a first-rate observer. One of the most valuable parts of the volumes is Lange's journal at Peking.

158. Authentic Account of an Embassy from the King of Great Britain to the Emperor of China. By Sir G. L. Staunton, bart. 2 Vols. 4to. London, 1797. and 3 Vols. 8vo. Reprinted in Philadelphia.

159. Narrative of Lord Macartney's Embassy to China. By Æneas Anderson, 4to. and 8vo. London, 1796. Republished in Philadelphia.

160. Travels in China. By John Barrow. 4to. pp. 632. London, 1804. Republished in Philadelphia.

Of these three accounts of Macartney's Embassy, Staunton's is the fullest; Anderson's was published first, but as his situation of valet to his lordship did not give him opportunity to learn all the particulars which transpired, the former is perhaps termed *authentic*. Barrow's book is the result of much reflection and study, and will always remain one of the best treatises on the national character and position of the Chinese. See Chi. Rep. Vols. II. page 337, and VI. page 17.

161. A Complete view of the Chinese Empire, and a genuine and copious account of Macartney's Embassy. 8vo. pp. 456. London, 1798.

162. Voyages à Peking, Manille, &c. Par M. de Guignes. 3 tomes 8vo. Avec une Carte. Paris, 1808.

163. An Authentic Account of the Embassy of the Dutch E. I. Co. to the Emperor of China in 1794 and 1795. By A. E. Van Braam. Translated from the French, 2 Vols. 8vo. pp. 288, 295. London, 1798.

These two works give a detailed account of the origin and execution of the embassy planned by Van Braam to do honor to Kienlung. That of De Guignes is one of the best accounts yet written regarding the Chinese, he having resided in China many years as consul of the French government, and going to Peking in quality of interpreter to the embassy; in these capacities he enjoyed unusual opportunities for acquiring information. The annalist of the embassy furnishes a diary of events, from the time it left Canton till its return, in a peculiar strain of gratulation and parade.

164. Sketches of Chinese Customs and Manners in 1811–12, with some account of the Ladrones. By G. Wilkinson, 8vo. pp. 370, Bath, 1814.

A superficial performance, taken up chiefly with the writer's complaints of his treatment on board ship.

165. Journal of the late Embassy to China. By the Rt.-hon. Henry Ellis, third commissioner, &c. 4to. London, 1817. Republished in New York, and several editions in England; a late one by the author in an octavo volume, pp. 126. London, 1840.

166. Narrative of a Journey in the interior of China. By Clarke Abel. 4to. pp. 420. London, 1818.

167. A Memoir of the principal occurrences during an Embassy from the British government to the court of China in the year 1816. By Rev. R. Morrison, 8vo. pp. 96. London, 1820.

168. Sketches of China, partly during an Inland Journey of four months. By J. F. Davis, 2 Vols. 12mo. pp. 319, 322. London, 1841.

These four works relate to the embassy of Lord Amherst. The last one was published only recently, and is intended as a supplement to the rest. See Chi. Rep. Vol. XI, page 81. Abel's book is devoted principally to natural history, and Morrison's to his interviews and conversations with the people.

169. Narrative of a residence in China. By Peter Dobell. 2 Vols. 12mo. London, 1823.

Only one of these two volumes relate to China, and that is not very valuable. The author was in the service of the E. I. Co.

170. The Journal of Two Voyages along the coast of China. 12mo. pp. 322. New York, 1833.—Three Voyages along the coast of China. By Rev. Charles Gutzlaff. 12mo. London, 1834.

Two of these journals were first published in the Repository; see Vols. I. pp. 16, 25; II. pp. 20, 49; and III. page 406.

171. Report of Proceedings on a Voyage to the northern ports of China in the ship Lord Amherst. By H. H. Lindsay. 8vo. pp. 296. London, 1834.

This voyage excited considerable notice in England when it was presented to the House of Commons, and did much to attract the attention of English merchants to the new field opened to their trade by the abolition of the Company's monopoly. See Chi. Rep. Vol II. page 529.

172. Residence in China and the neighboring countries. By Rev. D. Abeel, 12mo. pp. 378. New York, 1836. Reprinted in London.

This work treats very cursorily of China, Siam, Singapore, and other parts of Asia beyond the Ganges; it was intended chiefly to impart information respecting the religious conditions and wants of the people inhabiting these regions. See page 268.

173. Travels in China, New Zealand, &c. By James Holman, R. N. 8vo. pp. 519. London, 1840.

The travels of Lieut. Holman in various lands have attracted attention from their being the descriptions of a blind traveler. The chapters on China are chiefly compilations from approved authors.

174. Sketches of China. By W. W. Wood. 12mo. pp. 250. Philadelphia, 1830.

Mr. Wood published a paper in Canton for nearly two years, called the Canton Courier. This work contains such notices of Canton and its vicinity, the trade, and the native and foreign communities, as were most easily gathered up, giving a tolerably good idea of life in Canton as it was under the old régime.

175. The Fanqui in China in 1836–37. By C. Twogood Downing. 3 Vols. 12mo. London, 1838. Republished, 2 vols. Philadelphia, 1839.

The object of this writer was the same as Mr. Wood's, but not having remained in the country so long, found more to write about. The volumes contain a due proportion of truth and error, the writer misunderstanding much that he saw, and misapprehending some things he heard; and yet giving a tolerably good account of life in Canton. See Chi. Rep. Vol. VII, page 328.

176. 1. Six Months with the Chinese Expedition. By Lord Jocelyn, 12mo. pp. 155. London. 1847.—2. Narrative of the Second Campaign in China. By K. S. Mackenzie, 12mo. pp. 253. London, 1842.—3. Narrative of the Expedition to China, &c. By J. Elliot Bingham, R. N. 2 Vols. 12mo. pp. 395, 424. London, 1842.—4. Imprisonment at Ningpo. By W. Scott.—5. Two Years in China; Narrative of the

Chinese Expedition from April 1840 to 1842. By D. McPherson, M. D. 8vo. pp. 254. Appendix of 137 pages. London, 1842.—6. Narrative of a voyage around the World in H. M. S. Sulphur, including naval operations in China. By Sir E. Belcher. 2 Vols. 8vo. pp. 387, 473. London, 1843.—7. Doings in China. By Lieut. Alexander Murray. —8. The Last Year in China to the peace of Nanking. By a Field Officer. London, 1813. Reprinted in Philadelphia, 8vo. pp. 58.—9. Journal kept by Mr. Gully and Capt. Denham, during a captivity in China in 1842. London, 1844.—10. Closing Events of the Campaign in China. By Capt. G. G. Loch, R. N. 12 mo. pp. 227. London, 1843.—11. Narrative of the Voyages and Services of the Nemesis from 1840 to 1843, and of the naval and military operations in China. From Notes of commander W. H. Hall by W. D. Bernard. 2 Vols, and 1 Vol. 8vo. An abridgment in one Vol. 12mo. London, 1845.—12. The Chinese War. By Lieut. J. Ochterlony.—13. The Opium War: being Recollections of Service in China. By Capt. Arthur Cunynghame. London, 1845.—Republished in Philadelphia.

These various works all relate to the late war, and are the performances of officers and others connected with the Expedition. Lord Jocelyn's work is noticed Chi. Rep. Vol. X, page 510.—Mr. Mackenzie took Lord Jocelyn's place as military secretary in reporting the progress of the war in China, but his narrative is not as readable. See Chi. Rep. Vol. XI, page 643.—Lieut. Bingham's two volumes go over the same ground, and give one a better idea of the conduct of the war than either of the preceding. See Vol. XII, page 353.—Doct. McPherson's Two Years contains numerous details respecting the sickness of the troops, and a minute account of the attack on Canton.—The Last Year in China details many particulars of the occupation of Ningpo, and subsequent operations to Nanking, derived from personal observation, but the position of the writer was not the most favorable for a candid account.—Ochterlony's narrative is, on the whole, the best book to read now, since the novelty has passed away.—Capt. Loch's work continues that of Bingham, and is equally well written. See Vol. XIII, page 57.—The circumstances attending the capture and execution of the crews of the Nerbudda and Ann in Formosa, and the sufferings of those who were saved, form the *materiel* of Mr. Gully's journal. See Vols. XII, pp. 113, 235, and Vol. XIV, page 298.—Mr. Scott was one of the crew of the Kite transport, and recounts the incidents of his captivity at Ningpo in a pleasant manner.

177. Travels in China, Cochinchina, &c., in 1844, '45, and '46. By Hausmann. 3 Vols. Paris, 1848.

This account is written by one of the delegates sent out in connection with the French embassador Lagrené in 1844. There have been many reports and mémoires published at different times by Rondot, Hedde, and other gentlemen attached to this embassy, since their return to France, but we are unable to give a list of them, M. Hausmann's work being the only one we have seen noticed.

178. Three Years' Wanderings in the northern provinces of China. By R. Fortune. 8vo. pp. 406. London, 1847.

Mr. Fortune was sent out by the Horticultural Society of London in 1843

to collect new plants for their garden at Chiswick. His report in this volume contains an account of his travels and adventures in pursuance of this object, with particular accounts of the cultivation and preparation of tea, cotton, mulberry, and other branches of agricultural industry. See Chi. Rep. vol. XVI, page 568.

179. A Narrative of a visit to the Consular Cities of China, &c., on behalf of the Church Missionary Society, in 1844, '45 and '46. By George Smith. 8vo. pp. 532. London, 1847. Reprinted in New York.

A pleasant, readable book, conveying a fair view of the lights and shadows of Chinese character and condition, and leaving the impression that the people of this empire are worthy of all the efforts which can be made for their improvement.

180. Glance at the Interior of China obtained during a Journey through the Silk and Green Tea Districts. 8vo. pp. 182. Shanghai, 1848.

SECT. III. PARTICULAR TREATISES RELATING TO CHINA.

181. History of the Court of the king of China. From the French of M. Baudier. 4to. 1634.

182. Basilicon Sinense. Auc. Andreæ Müllerl. Small 4to. 1679.—Opuscula nonnulla Orientalia, Andreæ Müllerl. Small 4to. Frankfort on the Oder, 1695.

The former of these two works is contained in the last, together with a variety of tracts on different points relating to Chinese and oriental studies; one of the most curious is a translation of the Nestorian monument, in which the tones of the characters are attempted to be expressed by musical notes.

183. Tabula Chronologia Monarchiæ Sinicæ. Auct. P. Couplet. Folio. 1686.

184. Histoire de l'Empereur de la Chine, Kamhi. Par Joachim Bouvet. Paris, 1699.—Translated into English. 18mo. pp. 111. London, 1699.

Bouvet was commissioned to go to France by Kánghi on affairs relating to the Romish missions, and while there he drew up this panegyric to present to Louis XIV. A memoir of the same monarch in a less laudatory strain by Mr. Gutzlaff is appended to Allom's Views in China.

185. Essay, showing the probability of Chinese being the original language. By J. Webb. 18mo. London, 1678.

186. Hebdom. Observationes de Rebus Sinicis. Auct. Andreæ Müllerl. Colon, 1674.

187. De Horis Sinicis et Cyclo horario commentationes, &c. Auct. T. S. Bayeri. 4to. pp. 32. Petropoli, 1735.

188. Designs of Chinese buildings, furniture, &c., from the originals drawn in China. By W. Chambers. Folio, 21 plates. London, 1757.

189. Mémoire dans laquelle on prouve que les Chinois sont une Colonie Egyptienne. Par M. de Guignes. 8vo. Paris, 1760.

190. Yu le Grand et Confucius. Histoire Chinoise. Par M. Clerc. 4to. pp. 701. Paris, 1769.

This is one of those books which have aided in giving such exaggerated notions of Chinese civilization in Europe.

191. Anecdotes Chinoises, Japonoises, &c., sur les Mœurs, Religions, &c., de ces differens peoples. 18mo. pp. 750. Paris, 1774.

An indifferent compilation of notices of persons, events, &c., drawn from various authors who have written upon China, Japan, and Eastern Asia.

192. Mémoire de M. d'Anville sur la Chine. 8vo. Paris, 1776.

D'Anville's Mémoire has been regarded as an acute and learned dissertation on the geography of Central Asia.

193. Recherches Philosophiques sur les Egyptiens et les Chinois. Par M. de Pauw. 2 vols. 12mo. Berlin, 1773.—Translated into English, 2 vols. 8vo. pp. 339, 320. London, 1795.

De Pauw was professor at Berlin, and endeavored in these Researches to show how little trust could be reposed in the accounts given of the Chinese by the Jesuits. The particular object he had in view was to prove the absurdity of the memoir of De Guignes; but neither of the writers were ever in China, and their essays are not of much real value.

194. Numismatique Chinois. Par Joseph Hager. Folio. Paris, 1803.

195. Recueil de Monnaies de la Chine, du Japon, de la Corée, d'Annam, et de Java. Par le Baron S. de Chaudoir. Folio. St. Petersbourg, 1842.

196. Mémoires concernant les Chinois; suite de l'Abrégé de l'histoire Chinois de la grand dynastie T'ang. Redigés par S. de Sacy. 4to. Paris, 1814.

197. Abrégé Historique des Principaux Traits de la vie de Confucius, orné de 24 Estampes, gravées d'après des dessins envoyés à Paris par Amyot. Petit folio. Paris, without date.

These beautiful engravings are accompanied by as many pages of descriptions also engraved, drawn up by an enthusiast in Chinese studies; the originals were obtained from the collection of M. Bertin, which furnished the drawings for Breton's China.

198. Panthéon Chinois, ou parallele entre le culte religieux des Grecs and celui des Chinois; &c. Par Joseph Hager. 4to. pp. 175. Paris, 1806.

This work is devoted to the consideration of the knowledge possessed by the Greeks of the Seres; and Hager endeavors to show that they were Chinese drawing his proofs from rather singular sources: the voyage of Jason to Colchis to obtain the golden fleece, was, according to him, a journey to China to get silk and mulberries.

199. Mélanges Asiatiques. Par Abel-Rémusat. 2 vols. 8vo. Paris, 1825.—Nouveaux Mélanges Asiatiques. Par le même. 2 vols. 8vo. pp. 446, 428. Paris, 1829.—Mélanges Posthumes d'Histoire et de Littérature Orientales. Par le même. 8vo. pp. 469. Paris, 1843.

200. Mémoir sur l'étude des langues étrangères chez les Chinois. Par A. Rémusat. Paris, 1811.

201. Mémoire sur la Vie et les Opinions de Lao-tseu. Par Rémusat, Paris, 1823.

All that proceeded from the pen of Rémusat relating to China was characterized by a comprehensiveness of research, which has placed him among the very first of European sinologues. Though he never visited Asia, he was better acquainted with its peoples and their history, literature, &c., than most of those who dwell in its borders.

202. Recherches sur la substance minérale appellée par les Chinois Pierre de Iu, et sur le Jaspe des Anciens. Par A. Rémusat, 12mo. pp. 120. Paris, 1820.

A good specimen of the author's learning and criticism, but the subject is hardly worthy the labor he spent upon it.

203. Miscellaneous Notices relating to China. By Sir Geo. T. Staunton. 2 vols. 8vo. Part I. 1822; Part II. 1828. London.

204. Tableaux Historiques de l'Asia, depuis la Monarchie de Cyrus jusqu'a nos jours. Par J. Klaproth. Avec un Atlas in folio. 4to. pp. 290. Paris, 1826.

205. Mémoires relatifs à l'Asie. Par J. Klaproth. 3 Vols. 8vo. Paris, 1828.

These volumes are made up of essays on a great variety of subjects, a few of them having no relation to China; but most of them bearing upon the ethnography and literature of the nations of Central and Eastern Asia.

206. Description of Peking. By Père Gaubil. 8vo. Paris. 1766.—Same in Russian and German.—Description de Pekin, avec un plan de cette capital. Par P. Hyacinthe. Traduit de Russe par De Pigny. 8vo. Petersburgh, 1829.

207. Description of the city of Canton. 8vo. Canton, 1838.

208. A Historical Sketch of the Portuguese settlements in China. By Sir A. Ljungstedt, knt. 8vo. pp. 323. Boston, 1835.

Portions of this work were printed in China, before the whole was prepared for the press. The author was a Swedish merchant and employé in China for many years, and his work is a valuable collection of historical records relating to Macao. See Chi. Rep. Vol. I, page 391; and Vol. III, page 288.

209. China; an Outline of its Government, Laws, and Policy, and of the British and foreign Embassies thereto. By Peter Auber. 8vo. pp. 419. London, 1834.

Mr. Auber, as secretary of the E. I. Co.'s Court of Directors in London enjoyed peculiar facilities for clearing up many obscure points relating to their intercourse with China. The principal merit of this volume consists in its statistical information relating to the embassies.

210. A Practical Treatise on the China and Eastern Trade. By John Phipps. 8vo. pp. 338. Calcutta, 1835.

A compilation made from newspapers and other periodicals, good at the time of its publication, but now of less value.

211. Chinese Commercial Guide, consisting of a collection of details respecting the foreign Trade with China. By John Robert Morrison. 8vo. pp. 166. Canton, 1834. 2d ed. 1844. 3d ed. 1847.

This compilation is a series of tables and directions respecting the conduct of the trade at Canton and elsewhere in China. The later editions were published after Mr. Morrison's death. See Chi. Rep. Vol. III, page 386.

212. Documens Statistiques officiels sur l'Empire de la Chine Traduit par G. Pauthier. 8vo. Paris, 1841.

213. Dictionnaire des noms anciens et modernes des Villes et Arrondisements compris dans l'Empire Chinois; avec une carte dressée par M. Klaproth. 8vo. pp. 314. Paris, 1842.—Études sur les Montagnes et les Cavernes de la Chine. 8vo. Paris.—Recherches sur la hauteur de quelques points remarquables du territoire Chinois. 8vo. Paris. —Recherches sur le température ancienne de la Chine. 8vo. avec cartes.—Mémoire sur la geographie de la Chine ancienne. 8vo.—Mémoire sur les déplacements du cours inférieur du fleuve Jaune 8vo. avec une carte. Paris.—Essai sur l'Histoire de l'Instruction publique en Chine. 8vo. pp. 618. Paris, 1845.

These publications are from the pen of M. Edouard Biot, and are all marked by a spirit of candor, and patient research which is not always found among those who have written upon the Chinese. The last named Essay gives the best account of the literary institutions of this country which has appeared. See page 57. The *mémoires* here mentioned appeared first in the Journal. Asiatique.

214. Flora Cochinchinensis; Auctore John de Loureiro. 2 vols. 4to. pp. 744. Lisbon, 1790.

This work remained some time in manuscript; it is still valuable to those who wish to pursue the study of Chinese botany. See Chi. Rep. Vol. V, page 118.

215. Report on the Ichthyology of the seas of China and Japan. By Dr. John Richardson, F. R. S. 8vo. pp. 144. London, 1846.

This valuable paper is contained in the Report of the British Association for 1845.

216. Flora and Fauna of Chusan. By T. Cantor, in the Annals and Magazine of Nat. History, Vol. IX.

217. Collection Precieuse et Enluminée des Fleurs, qui se cultivent dans les jardins de la Chine. Dirigée par M. de Buchoz. Folio, 100 planches. Paris, 17—

214-217. These few works do not comprise nearly all that has been published on the natural history of China, for the writings of Pallas, Valentyn, Tchihatcheff, Gmelin, Osbeck, Abel, Fortune, &c., all contain much on the same topics; the various periodicals devoted to botany and zoölogy, published in France and England, furnish the most accurate notices. See Chi. Rep Vols. III. page 84, and X. page 484.

218. Tea; its effects, medicinal and moral. By G. G. Sigmond, M D. 18 mo. pp. 144. London, 1839,

219. Account of the culture, &c., of Tea. By Samuel Ball. 8vo. London, 1847.

Mr. Ball was tea-taster in China for many years, and wrote a pamphlet about 1822, showing the desirableness of the English getting their tea at Fuhchau or some other port nearer the regions where it was grown. Both these works describe the preparation of tea.

220. China and the English; or the character and manners of the Chinese, as illustrated in their intercourse. By Rev. Jacob Abbott. Boston, 1835.—Reprinted in London.

221. Points and Pickings in Chinese History. London, 1840.

222. The Jews in China; their Synagogue, their Scriptures, their History, &c. By James Finn, 12mo. pp. 85. London, 1843.

Everything that is yet known relating to this matter has been collected in this volume. See Chi. Rep. Vol. XIV, page 305.

223. Desultory notes on the Government and People of China, and on the Chinese language. By T. T. Meadows, 8vo. pp. 250. London, 1847.

Of the nineteen Notes contained in this volume, those relating to the government and its officers are the best. See Chi. Rep. Vol. XVII, page 90.

224. Hongkong Illustrated in a series of views. Drawn by M. Bruce, Architect. Lithographed, London, 1849.

These views are very pretty things. We suspect the workmen in England added some things when filling up the original sketckes, such as Chinese riding on donkeys, a picnic of Chinese gentlemen and ladies on one of the hills, with a state umbrella held over them, &c.

225. A dissertation on the Theology of the Chinese with a view to the elucidation of the most appropriate term for expressing Deity. By W. H. Medhurst. 8vo. pp. 230. Shanghai, 1847.

226. Agriculture in China, illustrated by 72 agricultural implements. (In Russian) 8vo. pp. 100. St. Petersburgh, 1844.

227. Historical Researches into the Politics, Intercourse, and Trade of Asiatic nations By A. H. L. Heeren. 2 Vols. 8vo. London, 1840.

Only a few pages of this work relate to China; see that portion relating to the Scythians, Vol. II.

228. Atlas von China nach der Aufnahme der Jesuiten Missionare, herausgegeben von St. Endlicher. 4to. Vienne, 1843.

229. Memoirs and Travels of count de Benyowsky. Written by himself. 2 Vols. 4to. London, 1790.

A strange relation of the daring adventures of a reckless man; the only part relating to China is contained in the first seventy pages of Vol. II, where his proceedings on Formosa are detailed; see Chi. Rep. III. page 59.

230. Resche Van Groot Djava. By F. Valentyn. 6 vols. folio.

231. Formosan and English Vocabulary. By W. H. Medhurst. 12mo. Batavia, 1842.

These three works relate to Formosa. La Peyrouse's voyages also contain some notices of the inhabitants, and Gully's Journal. The History of Formosa by George Psalmanazar, an impudent fabrication, can now delude no one.

232. Notices concerning China and the Port of Canton, the affair of the frigate Topaze, and the Fire of Canton. By R. Morrison. 8vo. pp. 97. Malacca, 1833.

233. Notices on the British Trade to the Port of Canton, &c. By John Slade. 8vo. pp 104, London, 1820.

234. Letter to the Rt.-hon. Charles Grant, on the present state of British Intercourse with China. By C. Marjoribanks. 8vo. pp. 66. London, 1833.

235. Remarks on British Relations and Intercourse with China. By an American merchant. London, 1834.

236. The present position and prospects of the British Trade with China, together with an outline of some leading occurrences in its past history. By James Matheson, of Canton, 8vo. pp. 135. London, 1836.

237. Letter to the Rt-Hon. Viscount Palmerston on British relations with China. By H. H. Lindsay. 3d ed. 8vo. pp. 19. London, 1836.

238. Remarks on the British Relations with China, and the proposed plans for improving them. By Sir G. T. Staunton, 8vo. pp. 43. London, 1836.

239. Remarks on the late lord Napier's mission to Canton, in reference to the present state of our relations with China. By J. Goddard. 8vo. pp. 21. London, 1836.

240. British Intercourse with China. By a Resident in China (C. W. King). 8vo. pp. 58. London, 1836.

241. Address to the People of Great Britain explanatory of our commercial relations with China. By a Visitor to China. 8vo. pp. 127. London, 1836.

235–241. These pamphlets probably form only a part of those issued from the English press on these subjects. See Chi. Rep. Vols. III. page 406; and V. page 241.

242. Narrative of the late Proceedings and Events in China. By John Slade, 8vo. pp. 250. Canton, 1839.

243. The Opium Question; by S. Warren. 2d ed. London, 1840.

244. The Chinese Vindicated, or another View of the Opium Question; a Reply to S. Warren. By Capt. T. H. Bullock. London, 1840.

245. Review of the management of our affairs in China, and the Government dispatches from 1836 to 1839. 8vo. pp. 217. London, 1840.

246. Correspondence with China. (The Blue Book.) Two parts Presented to Parliament, 1840. Folio.

247. Opium Crisis; a letter to Charles Elliot; by an American Merchant. London, 1839.

248. Is the War with China a just one? By H. H. Lindsay. London, 1840.

249. The Rupture with China, and its causes. In a letter to Lord Palmerston. By a Resident in China. London, 1840.

250. The Opium Trade, &c. By Rev. Connop Thirlwall. London, 1839.

251. A Voice from China and India, relative to the evils of the cultivation and smuggling of opium. By James Peggs. 8vo. pp. 90. London, 1846.

242-251. Whether this list contains all the pamphlets issued respecting the war is doubtful; see Chi. Rep. Vol. IX. pages 156, 311, 321.

SECT. IV. ACCOUNTS OF MISSIONS, BIOGRAPHIES, &c.

252. Historia de las Missiones en los Reynos de la China. By L. de Guzman. Folio, 1601.

253. De Christiana Expeditione apud Sinas, suscepta ab Societate Jesu ex P. Mat. Ricci ejusdem Societatis Commentariis. Auct. N. Trigault. Libri V. small 4to. Lugdun, 1616.

This has been translated into French, and published at Paris, 1617.

254. Brevis Relatio de Numero Christianorum apud Sinas. Auct. Martin Martini. Amstelodami, 1655.

255. Nouveaux Mémoires sur l'État présent de la Chine. Par Louis Le Comte. 12 mo. 1697.

256. Varia Scripta de Cultibus Sinarum, inter missionarios et patres Societatis Jesu controversis. 8vo. 1700.

257. Relation de la Nouvelle Persecution de la Chine. Par F. G. de St. Pierre. 12 mo. 1714.

258. Travels of several Missioners of the Soc. of Jesus into divers parts of the Archipelago, India, China, and America London, 1714.

259. Travels of the Jesuits into various parts of the would, particularly China and the East Indies. Translated from the Lettres Édifiantes, by John Lockman. 2 vols. 8vo. Second edition. London, 1762.

260. Anecdotes sur l'État de la Religion dans la Chine. Par M. le Cardinal de Tournon. 5 tomes. 12mo. Paris, 1733.

261. Chronicas de la Apostolica Provincia de S. Gregoria de religiozos des calzos de N. S P. St. Francisco en las Ilas Philippinas, China, Japon, &c. 3 Vols. folio. Manila, 1738.

262. Historia Tartarorum Ecclesiastica. Auc. J. L. Moshemii. Post 4to. pp. 354. Helmstadi, 1731.

263. Authentic Memoirs of the Christian Church in China, with the causes of the declension of Christianity in that Empire. Translated from the German of Mosheim. 8vo. London, 1750.—Reprinted in Bishop Percy's Chinese Miscellany, 1762.

264. Indian Church History, or an Account of the planting of the Gospel in Syria, Mesopotamia, India, and China. By T. Yeates. 8vo, pp. 208. London, 1818.

This work is a brief compilation from Mosheim and other less accessible authorities respecting these subjects. See Chi. Rep. Vol. XVI, pp. 153, 203.

265. Retrospect of the first Ten Years of the Protestant Mission to China. By Rev. William Milne, 8vo. pp. 376. Malacca, 1820.

Milne's work has now become very scarce, but much of its contents have been frequently reprinted. He enters very minutely into the history of the operations of himself and Dr. Morrison, and intersperses his remarks with short essays upon the mythology, literature, and character of the Chinese.

266. The Land of Sinim, or an Exposition of Is. 49: 12, with a brief account of the Jews and Christians in China. 18mo. pp. 147. Philadelphia, 1846.

This is a reprint of the articles under this title in Vol. XIII. of the Repository, by Rev. W. M. Lowrie.

267. Letters on China. By E. C. Bridgman. 18mo. pp. 124. Boston, 2d ed. 1840.

268. The Midshipman in China, or recollections of the Chinese. 18mo. pp. 124. London and Philadelphia, 1843.

Both these volumes are intended for Sunday Schools; the second of them contains some strange fancies, such as that the Chinese sometimes have visiting cards 13 *feet* long and 8 *feet* wide, that small footed women walk with crutches, mixed with observations tended to interest children in the spiritual condition of the Chinese.

269. China and the Chinese. (Sermons) By Rev. James Hamilton. London, 1847.

270. China and her Spiritual Claims. By Rev. Evan Davies. 18mo. pp. 134. London, 1845.

271. Life of St. Francis Xavier of the Society of Jesus. By Père D. Bohurs. Translated from the French by J. Dryden. 12mo. London. —Vida iconologica del apostol de las Indias, F. Xavier. Por Xuarès. Rome, 1798.

Bohurs gives his views of the character of a remarkable man: it is not the only, nor perhaps the best account of its subject. See Chi. Rep. Vol. XII. p. 258. Bartoli wrote a life in Italian about 1700, translated afterwards into Latin. Luccna's life of the Apostle to the Indies, written in 1650, or thereabouts, is the earliest.

272. Lettres de M. De St. Martin, évêque de Caradre, vicaire apostolique du Su-tchuen. Par l'Abbé Labouderie. 8vo. pp. 393. Paris, 1822.

273. Memoirs of Father Ripa, during thirteen years' residence in the court of Peking. Selected and translated from the Italian by Fortunato Prandi. 18mo. pp. 158. London, 1844.—Reprinted in N. Y.

This pleasant autobiography is condensed from the Italian work, called Father Ripa's History of the Chinese College at Naples. See Chi. Rep. Vol. XVI, page 377. There are doubtless many other memoirs of the Romish missionaries in China, but we have not the means of increasing the list.

274. Memoirs of Rev. William Milne. By R. Morrison. 8vo. pp. 231. Malacca, 1824.—Memoir of Rev. W. Milne, late missionary at Malacca, 24mo. pp. 36. Dublin, 1825.—Life and Times of Milne. By Robert Philip. 8vo. London, 1838. Republished in New York.

275. Memoirs of the life and labors of Robert Morrison, D. D. By his Widow. 2 vols, 8vo. pp. 552, 554. London, 1839.

276. Memoir of Rev. Samuel Dyer. By Evan Davies. 18mo. London, 1845.

277. Memoir of Mrs. Henrietta Shuck. By Rev. J. B. Jeter. 18mo. pp. 246. Boston, 1846.

278. Memoir of Rev. David Abeel, D. D. By G. R. Williamson. 12mo. pp. 315. New York, 1848.

All these works are biographies of Protestant missionaries to the Chinese; they are of various degrees of merit, and are mostly made up of the letters of their subjects. Philip's Life of Milne contains some chapters on the early introduction of Christianity into China, by far the most acceptable part of the volume. See Chi. Rep. Vols. X., p. 25; XIV, p. 19; and XVIII, p. 260.

279. Lettres Édifiantes. 12mo. 26 tomes. Toulouse, 1810.—Nouvelles Lettres Édifiantes des Missions de la Chine, &c. 12mo. 8 tomes. Paris, 1818.—Lettres Édifiantes et Curieuses concernant l'Asie. l'Afrique et l'Amerique. Publiées sous la direction de L. Aimé Martin, Royal 8vo. 4 Vols. Paris, 1843.—Choix de Lettres Édifiantes. 8 vols. Paris, 1808.—Annales de la Propagation de la Foi, &c. Recueil périodique faisant suite a toutes les éditions des Lettres Édifiantes. 8vo. Lyons et Paris, commencé en 1823.

These publications, some of which have been printed several times and in more than one language, contain the proceedings of the Romish missionaries in China during a long course of years, and are mostly filled with accounts of the converts, and the labors and sufferings of them and their spiritual teachers. In proportion to their extent, they contain little information regarding the customs and condition of the countries in which their writers lived.

In addition to the *Lettres* and the *Annales*, which treat exclusively of Romish missions, the publications of the various societies in England and America which have established Protestant missions among the Chinese, should be referred to for details respecting them. These are The Missionary Magazine and Chronicle, the Church Missionary Record, the Missionary

Register, and the Missionary Herald *(Baptist)* of England; the Missionary Herald *(Presbyterian)*, the Spirit of Missions, the Missionary Chronicle, the Missionary Magazine, and the Foreign Missionary, published in the United States.

SECT. V. SERIAL WORKS RELATING TO CHINA.

280. Asiatic Researches. 4to. 11 Vols. from 1799–1812. London. Asiatic Researches of the Asiatic Society of Bengal. 8vo. Calcutta.

281 Transactions of the Royal Asiatic Society, 3 Vols. 4to. from 1823 to 1834. London.

282. Journal Asiatique, première serie; seconde série, ann. 1828–1835.16 Vols. 8vo. Paris. Troisième série, ann. 1836–1842. 14 Vols. 8vo.—Quatrième série, ann. 1843 *et seq.*

283. Asiatic Journal. Monthly. 8vo. 27 Vols. from 1816 to 1843. London.

This periodical, as well as the Asiatic Researches, has much more information relating to India than China.

284. Indo-Chinese Gleaner. 8vo. 3 Vols. 1816–1821. Malacca.

All that is valuable in this periodical was contributed by Dr. Milne and Dr. Morrison. Many of its papers have been reprinted in the Repository.

285. Chinese Repository monthly, 8vo. Commenced 1832. Canton.

286. Canton Miscellany. Nos. I to X. 8vo. Macao. 1830.

This miscellany was started under the auspices of the members of the E. I. Co.'s Factory in Canton, principally by Mr. Marjoribanks and Mr. Davis

287. Canton Courier. Weekly. Conducted by W. W. Wood. Canton, 1832, 1833..

288. Canton Register, and Hongkong Register. Weekly. Published at Canton, Macao and Hongkong. Commenced in 1827.

289. Canton Press. Weekly. Published at Canton and Macao, 1836—1844. Conducted by Mr. Franklyn, and afterwards by E. Moller.

290. Friend of China. Semi-weekly. Commenced in 1841. Hongkong. Conducted by J. Carr.

291. China Mail. Weekly. Commenced in 1845. Hongkong. Conducted by A. Shortrede.

These are all the newspapers which have been published in the English language in China. Mr. Slade edited the Canton Register for ten years, when he was succeeded in 1844 by Mr. Cairns, who has recently retired from the editorial chair. See Chi. Rep. Vols. V. page 145, and XIV, page 135. For notices of the Portuguese newspapers at Macao, see Vol. XII, page 110.

292. Anglo-Chinese Calendar. Commenced 1831.—Companion for 1832, by J. R. Morrison.

SECT. VI. WORKS RELATING TO EXTRA-PROVINCIAL CHINA.

293. History of Eastern Asia. Part I. Manchuria. By J. H. Plath. (In German.) 8vo. 2 Vols. pp. 1036. Gottingen, 1830.

This Part contains a geographical and ethnographical description of Manchuria and its inhabitants, including the history of the Khitans and Manchus in China.

294. Éloge de la Ville de Moukden, et de ses environs; Poeme composé par Kienlung. Traduit par Amiot. 12 mo. pp. 381. Paris, 1770.

His Imperial Majesty's eulogy on his ancestral city occupies about one fourth of this volume, the rest being filled with notes, so that what might have attracted attention as a curious *morceau* of Chinese literature, if given by itself is rendered somewhat formidable by the quantity of extraneous matter added to it.

295. Hymne Tartare-Mandchou, chanté à l'occasion de la conquête du Kinchuen. Trad. en Français par Amyot, et publié par Langlès. Paris, 1792.

296. Rituel des Tartares-Mantchoux. Notices des Manuscrits, tom. VII, Pars 1, pp. 241–308. Apart, folio, Paris, 1804.

297. Grammaire Tartare-Mantchou. Par P. Gerbillon. Insére dans les Mémoires concernant les Chinois, tome 13, dans les pp. 39–73.

This brief synopsis of this language is translated from the Latin as given in Thevénot's Relation, tom. IV.

298. Alphabet Mantchou, rédigé par Langlès, 8vo. pp. 208. Troisieme edition. Paris, 1807.

299. Dictionnaire Tartare-Mantchou-Francois. Par Amyot et Langlès. 3 Vols. 4to. Paris.

300. Lettre sur la littérature Mandchou. Par J. Klaproth. Paris, 1825.

301. Chrestomathie Mandchou. Par J. Klaproth. Paris, 1808.

302. Verzeichniss der Chinesischen und Mandschuischen Bücher und Handschriften. Von J. Klaproth. folio. Paris, 1822.

303. Catalogue of Chinese, Manchu, Mongolian, and Tibetan books and manuscripts in the Asiatic library, with a supplement containing their original titles. 8vo. pp. 183. St. Petersburgh, 1844.

304. Abkandlung über die Sprache und Schrift der Uiguren. Von J. Klaproth. Berlin, 1812.

305. Élémens de la Grammaire Mandchoue. Par Conon de la Gabelentz, 8vo. pp. 156. Altenbourg, 1832.

These various aids to the acquirement of Manchu were all prepared by French scholars, and have assisted many students in France in acquiring a knowledge of Chinese, by showing the meaning and grammatical construction of the latter language through the translations into Manchu contained in the Bibliotheque Royale.

306. Recherches sur les Langues Tartares, ou Mémoires sur la littérature des Mandchous, des Mongols, des Ouigours, et des Thibetains. Par M. Abel-Rémusat. 4to. pp. 400. Paris, 1820.

The Introduction to David's Turkish Grammar contains many observations on the relations between these several languages, and the people who speak them supplementary to this work of Rémusat.

307. History of the Tartars; their wars with and overthrow of the Chinese. From the Spanish of Mendoza, 8vo. London, 1679.

308. Histoire de la Conquête de la Chine par les Tartares. Par M. de Palafox, Evêque d' Osma. 18 mo. pp. 478 Paris, 1670.

Bishop Palafox wrote his work in Spanish not long after the events recorded therein had taken place, but he died before it was published. He was viceroy of New Spain.

309. Histoire Genéalogique des Tatars; traduite du manuscript Tartare d'Abulgasi-Bayadur chan. Par D * * * 18mo. Leyden, 1726.

In the preface, we are told that the author of this history was a khan of the Tartars, a descendant of the ancient sovereigns of the Kipjacks; he finished his work in 1665. The manuscript was obtained from a merchant of Bokhara by some Swedish exiles in Siberia, who translated it into Russian. The author begins at the beginning, like Diedrich Knickerbocker, and traces his ancestry from Adam to Mung'l khan, and thence through Genghis khan, giving an account of the lives and actions of them all, so far as he knew them, down to himself.

310. L'Histoire de la Genzhiscan le Grand. Par Petit de la Croix. 12mo. Paris, 1710.—Translated into English.

311. Histoire de Genghizkhan et de toute la Dynastie des Mongous. Par Père Gaubil. 4to. Paris, 1739.

312. Histoire de la conquête de la China par les Tartares Mancheoux. Par M. Vojeu de Brunem, 2 Vols. 18mo. pp. 345, 318. Lyons, 1754.

The author of these little volumes carefully collected all the information then within his reach respecting the subjugation of China; some facts have since been gathered respecting it, but not enough to nullify the value of his performance.

313. Histoire Générale des Huns, des Turcs, des Mongols. &c. Par M. De Guignes, sen. 6 Vols. 4to. Paris, 1756.

This immense work has been much criticised by subsequent scholars, as Rémusat, Klaproth, Julien, &c. who have proved some portions to be wrongly translated; yet as a whole it is a monument of the laborious study of its author, and some parts are very valuable.

314. Mémoires sur les Relations Politiques des Princes Chrétiens avec les Mongols. Par M. Abel-Rémusat. 4to. pp. 180. Paris, 1832.

This tract contains the original text of a letter written by a Mongol prince named Khodabendeh, and many curious notices of the embassies and envoys sent by princes of Asia to Europe.

315. Histoire des Mongols, depuis Genghis khan jusqu'au Timurlane, 2 Vols. 12mo. pp. 727. Paris, 1824.

This work is partly compiled from Mohammedan authors, an extended list of whom is given in the preface. It affords a general view of the conquests of Genghis, Kublai, and other Mongol princes.

316. Mémoires sur plusieurs Questions relatifs à la Geographie de l'Asie Centrale. Par M. Abel-Rémusat. 4to. pp. 129. Paris, 1825.

These papers relate to the location of Karakorum, and to the extension of the Chinese dominions westward under former dynasties.

317. Voyage à Peking à travers la Mongolia. Par George Timkowski, 2 Vols. 8vo. Paris, 1825—Same in English, or Travels of the Russian Mission through Mongolia to China. By Geo. Timkowski. 2 Vols 8vo. pp. 468, 496. London, 1827.

The second of these is translated from the first, and that from the Russian by Klaproth, who added many notes and corrections to the original; it is one of the best works upon Mongolia and its inhabitants.

318. Histoire de la ville de Khotan. Par Abel-Rémusat. 12mo. pp. 116. Paris, 1820.

A translation from an extensive Chinese work, of which the history of Khoten forms one chapter; it requires some zeal to read this book through, as the notices of the country are very uninteresting.

319. Histoire de ce qui c'est passé au Royaume de Tibet dans l'an 1626. 18 mo. pp. 104, Paris, 1639.—A similar history of China for the year 1624, pp. 102, is bound in with it.

A sort of register of events compiled from letters written by the Jesuit missionaries in Tibet and China to Viteleschi, the general of the Order. Neither of them contain much information of value.

320. Alphabetum Tibetanum. A. A. Georgii. Folio, Roma, 1762.

321. Wei-tsang Tú-shih 衛藏圖識 ou Description du Tubet. Par M. Klaproth. 12 mo. pp. 280. Paris, 1831.

Father Hyacinthe Bitchourin first translated this work from Chinese into Russian, and Klaproth took a version made into French by another person, and compared them both with the original, adding notes of his own. It contains a small vocabulary of Tibetan words.

322. An Account of an Embassy to the Court of the Teshoo Lama in 1783. By Capt. Turner. 4to. pp. 473. London, 1806.

323. Travels in the Himalayan Provinces of Hindustan, in Ladakh and Kashmír, &c. in 1819–25. By Moorcroft and Trebeck. 2 Vols. 8vo. pp. 456, 508. London, 1841.

Both these enterprising travelers died in the regions they visited, and their journals were recovered with some difficulty; they were prepared for publication by H. H. Wilson. Moorcroft resided many months in Leh, the capital of Ladakh, and made one or two attempts to penetrate to Yarkand, but the Chinese commandant there refused him permission.

324. Personal Narrative of a Journey to the source of the river Oxus. By lieut. John Wood. 8vo. pp. 424. London, 1841.

The source of this river lies in the confines of China, and this work is likely to the best account of its position for a long time. See Chi. Rep. Vol. XI, page 112.

325. Tibetan and English Dictionary, prepared with the assistance of the bande Sangs-Kgyas Phun-Tshog, a learned lama. By A. Csoma Körös. 4to. Calcutte, 1834,

327. Grammar of the Tibetan Language in English. By A. Csoma de Körös. 4to Calcutta, 1834.

These two volumes of 600 quarto pages were printed at the expense of the Indian Government; see Chi. Rep. Vols. III, page 185, and IV. page 40.

A New Collection of Voyages and Travels, so as to form a complete system of Geography and History. Thomas Astley, publisher. 4 Vols. London, 1747.—Erkhunde von Asien, by Carl von Ritter, Berlin.—Malte Brun's Geography.—Encyclopedique Methodique.—Bergeron's Recueil des Voyages, folio, Paris—Murray's Encyclopedia of Geography, Edinburgh, 1836.—These and many similar works on geography, include in their plan a large amount of information relating to China and its contiguous countries.

SECT. VII. WORKS UPON JAPAN, COCHINCHINA, COREA, &c.

328. The voyages and adventures of Ferdinand Mendez Pinto, a Portugal. Folio. Third edition, pp. 336. London, 1692.

Pinto has been classed with Maundevil, Bruce, Polo, and some other travelers for the marvelousness of his narrations, but his character for veracity, like that of these other travelers, has been rather cleared up latterly.

329. Histoire et Description Générale du Japon, &c. Par le P. de Charlevoix. 2 vol. 4to. Paris, 1736.

Charlevoix's work resembles Du Halde's on China, containing a full history of the Japanese empire and people, compiled from a large number of works. He gives a list of fifty-six authors who had published books on that country, with critical remarks upon their merits. The national disputes between the Dutch, Spanish and Portuguese relating to the expulsion of the latter from Japan occupy many of these volumes.

330. Relation concernant l'Empire et le Gouvernment du Japon. Par F. Caron. Englished by Capt. R. Manley. 8vo. London, 1663.

331. Descriptio Regni Japoniæ et Siam. Auct. Bernhardi Vireni. 8vo. Cantabrigiæ, 1673.

332. Recüeil de plusieurs Relations de Tavernier, 4to. Paris, 1679.

333. Observation, critiques et philosophiques, sur le Japon et ses habitans. 18mo. pp. 266. Amsterdam, 1780.

A book written to repel the insinuations of the Jesuits against the Hollanders, and show that they were driven out of Japan by no machinations of the Dutch.

334. Relation des Guerres civiles du Japon. 18mo. pp. 160. Amsterdam, 1742.

335. Histoire de ce qui c'est passées en Royaumes du Japon et de la Chine, en ann. 1621 et 1622. 18mo. pp. 480. Paris, 1627.

336. Relation des Provinces du Japon, et de Malabar, &c. Ecrite en Portugais par François Cardim, 18mo. pp. 233. Paris, 1646.

In this volume, we have a survey of the condition of the Jesuit missions in Asia; about one half of it relating to Japan, at the epoch when they were expelled from those islands.

337. The History of Japan, &c., its productions, its emperors, its people; with a description of the kingdom of Siam. By Engelbertus Kæmpfer. Folio. 2 Vols. pp. 700. London, 1727.

One of the most accurate accounts of Japan, even at the present time, and showing how little the people change in their government and customs. In the preface, the author has given a long list of writers on Japan.

338. Amænitatum exoticarum politico-physico-medicarum fasciculi quinque, &c.—Auc. E. Kæmpfer. 4to. Lemgoviæ, 1712.

339. Flora Japonicæ, sistens plantas insularum Japonicarum. Auct. C. P. Thunberg, M. D. 12mo. pp. 420. Lipsiæ, 1784.

340. Travels in Europe, Africa, and Asia, in 1770–1779. By C. P. Thunberg, M. D. 4 Vols. 12mo. London, 1795.

Thunberg's Travels were translated from Swedish into English, French and German. They are still good authority on matters relating to Japan. A memoir on the coins which have been struck in Japan was published by him in 1779.

341. Narrative of my Captivity in Japan during the years 1811–13. By Capt. Golownin. 8vo. 3 vols. London, 1818.

342. Voyage round the World in 1803–06 in the Nadeshda. By Capt. A. J. Von Krusenstern. Translated from the German. 4to. pp. 718. London, 1813.

343. Voyage round the World in 1803–'06; performed in the ship Neva. By Urey Lisiansky. 4to. pp. 88. London, 1814.

344. Voyages and Travels in various parts of the world, during the years 1803–07. By G. H. Von Langsdorff. 4to. and 8vo. pp. 620. London, 1817.

These three works were issued by the commanders and the surgeon of the Russian expedition; Krusenstern's is the most valuable. He remained at Nagasaki about six months.

345. A Voyage of Discovery to the North Pacific Ocean, performed in H. M. Sloop Providence. By W. R. Broughton. 4to. pp. 393. London, 1814.

346. Herinneringen uit Japan, von Hendrik Doeff. 8vo. pp. 268. Haarlem, 1833.

347. Japan. Door G. F. Meijlan, 8vo. pp. 190. Amsterdam, 1830.

348. Bijdrage tot de Kennis van het Japansche Rijk. Door J. F. van Overmeer Fisscher. Met Platen. 4to. pp. 350. Amsterdam, 1833.

Three works written by as many members of the Dutch factory at Desima. See Chi. Rep. Vols. IX, page 110; and III. page 145.

349. Le Japon, ou Mœurs, Usages et Coutumes des habitans de cet Empire. Par M. Breton. Orné de 51 gravures. 24mo. 1 Vols. Paris, 1818.

Most of the engravings for this compilation were taken from Titsingh's collection.

350. Manners and Customs of the Japanese in the nineteenth century. By Mrs. B. 12mo. pp. 222. London, 1841.—Reprinted in N. Y.

The whole of this work was transferred to the pages of the Repository at the time of its publication; see Chi. Rep. Vols. IX and X, Notices of Japan.

351. The Claims of Japan and Malaysia; Voyages of the Morrison and Himmaleh to those countries, under the direction of their owners. 2 Vols. 12mo. New York, 1839.

These unpretending volumes contain the record of one of the most munificent and benevolent private undertakings of modern times; but in themselves they are not a very important contribution to our knowledge of those countries. See Chi. Rep. Vol. VIII, page 359.

352. Journal of an Expedition from Singapore to Japan. By P. Parker, M. D. 18mo. pp. 75. London, 1838.

353. Cérémonies usitées au Japon pour les Mariages et les Funérailles. Traduit du Japonais par M. Titsingh. 8vo. Avec un oblong cartonné des seize planches; pp. 262. Paris, 1819.—Mémoires et Anecdotes sur la dynastie régnante des Djogouns, et autres descriptions. Tiré des originaux Japonais, par M. Titsingh. 8vo. pp.

354. Paris, 1820.—Translated into English in one vol. 4to. 1824.

Rémusat edited the second of these two works; the other was published anonymously, for Titsingh died in 1812. Both of them are rather uninteresting, lacking as they did the personal and intimate knowledge of the translator to supply deficiencies.

355. Archives du Japon. Par Ph. Fr. de Siebold. Published in numbers. Folio. Paris, 1833.

356. Fauna of Japan. By Siebold. Published in numbers. Folio. Paris, 1836.

357. Élémens de la Grammaire Japonaise. Par Pere Rodriguez. 8vo. pp. 142. Paris, 1825.

Rodriguez was a missionary in Japan, and published a work in 1604 at Nagasaki called Arte da Lingoa de Japam, 4to. The manuscript of the Elémens was stored in the Bibliotheque Royale at Paris for about two centuries, when it was translated and edited by Landresse and Rémusat, and published at the expense of the Asiatic Society.

358. Epitome Linguæ Japonicæ. Auc. Ph. Fr. de Siebold. M. D. pp. 136. Bataviæ, 1824.

359. Ars Grammaticæ Japonicæ Linguæ. 2. Dictionarium, sive Thesauris Linguæ Japonicæ. Composita à Didaco Collado. 8vo. Romæ, 1632.

The grammatical part of this work is in 75 pages, and the Latin-Japanese Dictionary in 353 pages. Neither of them display much diligence or learning.

360. An English-Japanese, and Japanese-English Vocabulary. By W. H. Medhurst. 8vo. pp. 344. Batavia, 1830.

This work was compiled with the assistance of Chinese and Dutch vocabularies of the Japanese language, and has already proved of considerable service in holding intercourse with Japanese; there are very few errors in the rendering of the words. See Chi. Rep. Vol. I, page 109.

361. Notice sur l'Encyclopédie Japonaise. Par M. Abel-Rémusat. (Extrait du Notices des Manuscrits. Tome Onzième.) pp. 188. Paris. 1827.

The work here noticed is a sort of summary of general knowledge, intended to assist young Japanese to learn the Chinese names of common things, almost every article named having a tolerable drawing to illustrate it.

362. San Kokf tsou ran to sets 三國通覽圖記 ou Aperçu Général des Trois Royaumes. Traduit par J. Klaproth. Avec 5 cartes. 8vo. pp. 288. Paris, 1832.

The three kingdoms described in this geographical treatise are Corea, Lewchew and Bonin Is.; the author's name was Rinsifée, a native of Yedo, and his work was translated by Klaproth at Irkutsk, with the assistance of a shipwrecked Japanese.

363. Sin zoo Zi-lin Gjok Ben 新增字林玉篇 sive Literarium Ideographicarum Thesaurus. Opus Japonicum curante Ph. F. de Siebold. Folio, pp. 164. Lugduni Batavorum, 1834.

364. Wa Kan won seki Sio-gen si Ko, 和漢音釋書言字考 sive Thesaurus Linguæ Japonicæ. Opus Japonicum curante P. F. de Siebold. Folio, pp. 227. Lugduni Batavorum, 1835.

Only a hundred copies of these two works were issued, and it is hard to say for what purpose they were printed, since no assistance, at all commensurate with the great outlay in their publication, in the study of Japanese or Chinese could be derived from them; they are a mere transcript of Japanese books, without note or explanation being added. The writing of the Chinese and Japanese characters was done by a Chinese.

365. Nippon O-dai itsi ran 日本王代一覽, ou Annales des Empereurs du Japon. Publié par M. Klaproth. 4to. pp. 458. Paris et Londres, 1818.

This work was printed at the expense of the Oriental Tanslation Fund, under the superintendance of Klaproth from the manuscripts of Titsingh.

366. Narrative of a voyage in H. M. S. Alceste to Corea, Lewchew, &c. By J. McLeod. 8vo. pp. 288. London, 1817.

367. Account of a voyage of Discovery to the west coast of Corea, and the Great Loochoo island. By capt. Basil Hall. With a Vocabulary by Lieut. H. J. Clifford. 4to. pp. 400. London, 1818.—Republished in Philadelphia.

368. Narrative of the Voyage of H. M. S. Samarang, to Corea, &c. By Sir E. Belcher. 2 Vols. 8vo. pp. 358, 574. London, 1848.

Mr. Marryat, a midshipman on board the Samarang, and Mr. Adams, the surgeon, also wrote notes of her voyage; a large work on natural history by the latter is in course of publication under the patronage of the Admiralty.

369. Cháu-sien Wei kwoh Tsz' ko, 朝鮮偉國字彙 or Translation of a Comparative Vocabulary of the Chinese, Corean and Japanese Languages; to which is added the Thousand Character Classic in Chinese and Corean. By Philosinensis. 8vo. 1835.

This work was compiled by Mr. Medhurst from a Vocabulary prepared by a Corean to assist in learning Japanese, who made the Chinese the basis of his work. See Chi. Rep. Vol. IV, page 195.

370. État Actuel du Tunkin, de la Cochinchine, des Royaumes de Camboge, Laos, &c. Par M. de la Bissachère. 2 Vols. 12mo. pp. 325, 342. Paris, 1812.

In a prefatory note, it is stated that the author of these volumes was a missionary who had resided eighteen years in the countries he describes; his work treats upon the history, civilization, and general condition of the people inhabiting the valley of the Cambodia river.

371. Exposé Statistique du Tunkin, de la Cochinchina, du Camboge, du Tsiampa, du Laos, et du Lactho. 8vo. Londres, 1811.

372. A Voyage to Cochinchina. By J. White. 8vo. pp. 372. London, 1824.

373. Dictionarium Anamitico-Latinum, et Latino-Anamiticum. Auct. P. J. Pigneaux et John L. Taberd. 2 Vols. 4to. pp. 850, 845. Serampore, 1838.

This valuable work reflects great credit on the scholarship and industry of the authors, both of them Romish bishops in Anam. It is elegantly printed, and we believe much of the expense of carrying it through the press was defrayed by the printers, Dr. and Mr. Marshman. See Chi. Rep. Vol. VIII, page 593.

Alphabetical list of Authors quoted in the preceding catalogue, with the number of the paragraph containing the name of the book.

Abbott, 220
Abeel, 172
Abel, 166
Abulgasi-Bayad. 309
Allom, 136
Amiot, 48, 118, 197 294, 295
Anderson, 159
Auber, 209
Avril, 147
Backhoff, 148
Ball, 219
Barnard, 176
Barrow, 160
Baudier, 181
Bayer, 46, 187
Bazin aine, 77, 78
Belcher, 176, 368
Bell, 157
Benyowsky, 229
Bingham, 176
Biot, 94, 213
Bissachere, 370
Brand, 149
Bridgman, 3, 38 71, 267
Breton, 120, 349
Broughton, 345
Bruce, 224
Bohurs, 271
Borget, 135, 137
Bouvet, 184
Callery, 23, 24
Cantor, 216
Caron, 330
Chambers, 188
Charlevoix, 329
Chaudoir, 195
Clerc, 190
Collado, 359
Collie, 58
Corcoran, 140
Corner, 133
Couplet, 183
Csoma de Koros, 325, 326
Cunynghame, 176
D'Anville, 192
D'Arcy, 79
Da Cruz. 105
Davis, 42, 52 75, 79 124, 168
Davies, 270, 276
Dean, 30
De Brunem, 312
De Buchos, 217
De Costa, 54
De Guignes, 13, 162 189, 313
De la Croix, 310
De Pauw, 193
Devan, 28
D'Herbelot, 116
Dobell, 169
Doeff, 346
Downing, 175
D'Urban, 130, 134
Du Halde, 115
Du Ponceau, 53
Dyer, 29, 41
Ellis, 165
Finn, 222
Fisscher, 348
Fortune, 178
Fourmont, 2, 47
Gabelentz, 305
Gaubil, 68, 206, 311
Gerbillon, 297
Georgius. 320
Goddard, 31, 239
Golownin, 341
Goncalves, 7, 8, 17 18, 20, 21, 22
Grosier, 117
Gully, 176
Gutzlaff, 9, 123, 126 170, 184
Guzman, 252
Hall, 176, 367
Hager, 50, 96, 194, 198
Hamilton, 153
Hausmann, 177
Heeren, 226
Holman, 173
Ides, 150
Jeter, 277
Jocelyn, 176
Julien, 10, 65, 74, 76 81, 92, 101, 103
Kæmpfer, 337, 338
Kidd, 132
Klaproth, 41, 204 205, 300, 301, 302 304, 321, 362, 365

Kircher. 112
Kreusenstern. 342
Labouderie, 272
Lacharme, 67
Langdon, 128
Langles, 298, 299
Langsdurff, 344
Lay, 131, 351
Le Comte, 114, 255
Le Gentil, 152
Legge, 34
Lindsay, 171, 237, 248
Linschott, 156
Lisiansky, 343
Ljungstedt, 208
Loch, 176
Lockman, 259
Loureiro, 214
Lowrie, 266
Mackenzie, 176
Magaillans, 110
Mailla, 90
Maldonado, 106
Marjoribanks, 234
Marsden, 141
Marshman, 4, 61, 63
Martini, 108, 254
Martin, 139
McLeod, 366
McPherson, 176
Meadows, 223
Medhurst, 15, 16, 19 33, 127, 130, 225 231, 360, 369
Meijlan, 347
Mendnza, 104, 307
Milne, 87, 265
Montanus, 146
Montucci, 49, 51
Moorcroft, 323
Morrison, 5, 14, 27 32, 44, 72, 97, 121 167, 211, 232, 274 275, 292
Mosheim, 262, 263
Mulleri, 182, 186
Murr, 95
Murray, 125, 141, 176
Navarette, 113
Neumann, 73, 91, 93, 99
Nieuhoff. 145
Noel, 56
Ochterlony, 176
Osbeck, 155
Palafox, 308
Parke, 104
Parker, 352
Panthier, 59, 60, 69 102, 129, 212
Pavie, 82, 85
Pegge, 251
Peters, 128
Philip, 274
Phipps, 210
Pigneaux and Taberd, 373
Pinto, 328
Plath. 293
Pluquet, 57
Premare, 3. 74
Regis, 66
Remusat, 6, 62, 70 80, 100, 199, 200 201, 202, 306, 314 315, 318, 361
Renaudot, 142
Rhodes, 144
Richardson, 215
Ripa, 273
Rochet, 37
Rodriguez, 357
Sacy, 122, 196
Schott, 64
Scott, 176
Semedo, 107
Shaou Tih, 35
Shuck, 93
Siebold, 355, 356 356, 363, 364
Sigmond, 218
Slade 91 238, 242, 288
Smith, 179
Spizelius, 45
Staunton, 38, 89 158, 203, 238
St. Endlicher, 228
St. Pierre, 257
Thevenot, 143
Thirlwall, 250
Thom, 26, 36, 40, 83
Thoms, 86
Thunberg, 339, 340
Timkowski, 317
Titsingh, 353
Tournon, 260
Trigault, 253
Tsin Shen, 84
Turner, 322
Valentyn, 230
Van Braam, 163
Varo, 1
Webb, 185
White, 372
Wilkinson, 164
Williams, 25, 39, 141
Williamson, 278
Wines, 128
Winterbotham. 119
Wood, 174, 287, 324
Yeates, 264

ART. IV. *Religious Intelligence: Church at Amoy; trip up the river Min; departures and arrivals of missionaries.*

SEVERAL interesting events under this head have occurred during the last few months, only a part of which we can notice. One of these is the dedication of the mission church at Amoy, Feb. 11th, by the missionaries resident there, since which it has been opened every Sabbath for preaching in English and Chinese; the services have been well attended by the natives, and the mission church was increased on the 29th of July by the admission of a mother, aged 64, and her two sons, respectively aged 44 and 35, who were baptized in the presence of a large audience of their countrymen. The deaths of Rev. Messrs. Lloyd and Pohlman, mentioned on page 51, the departure of Rev. Mr. Talmage to the United States, in charge of Miss Pohlman, and the sickness of others, have lessened the amount of labors at Amoy; but there is great encouragement to continue. The following notice of the church was written by the late Mr. Pohlman, while it was building. The British Chapel at Canton has not, so far as we have heard, attracted the same notice of the geomancers, as the one at Amoy has done. The letter is addressed to children.

"The Chinese, although superior to most heathen nations in many respects, are not a whit behind the most degraded in others. It may be questioned whether any other people in the world can outstrip the mass of the Chinese, in the almost endless variety of their unmeaning and absurd superstitions. As might be expected, the event of erecting a house for the worship of the true God opens a wide field for the wildest conjectures. This is especially the case among the lower orders, and among the women, most of whom are 'silly and senseless' in the extreme.

"It is not yet decided whether the church is portentous of good or of evil. On this point these 'wondering wise' entertain a difference of opinion, some affirming that it is a good omen, and others that it is a very bad one. The arguments for and against I will briefly relate, that you may see how 'vain in their imaginations' these people are, and be led to pity and pray for them, with that feeling and earnestness which their blindness demands.

"On one side it is argued that the building of the church is a most auspicious event, because of the prevalence of octagonal proportions in it. The magicians and fortune-tellers and soothsayers discover great good luck in the eight-cornered pillars, of which there happen to be eight, and in the eight-sided cupola, and in the eight windows on both sides of the church. The number eight is a favorite one for all prognosticating purposes, inasmuch as the theory, or rather nonsense, of the *páh-kwá*, or "eight diagrams," runs through all the Chinese system of prognostics. Some also see good luck in the position of the building, it being nearly central, and commanding a view of almost the whole city. Others think that the fact of the present being a good season, rice being cheap and the crops abundant, and there being also less sickness and fewer deaths than usual during the hot season, promises well for the new temple. Some even boldly assert that the first enterprise of building a church in Amoy is a signal for the erection of many others of a similar character, and that at least ten churches are to go up, in order to afford work to the laboring classes, and give encouragement to dealers in building materials and others. Some days ago we had a most fearful storm. All the streets and houses in the vicinity of the church, and almost throughout the whole city, were flooded. But as the church lot is somewhat elevated, it remained comparatively dry, and the waters of the flood did not enter the building. It was thus like 'an ark of safety' for the neighbors, an asylum to which the houseless and homeless might resort for refuge. This also is regarded as a most favorable omen.

"On the other hand, it is conjectured that such a building must, in the very nature of things, prove highly prejudicial to the best interests of the city and country. It is an entirely new model, and as such at once calls to mind foreign success and influence. Some of the workmen have been several times sick during the period of building; and all have suffered the loss of a (Sabbath) day every week in their labor. When digging the foundation, an adjoining building fell down, and injured a person residing in it. Several of the neighbors have already removed from the infectious region of the church. From its terraced top, also, the foreigners can see into the yards and houses of other people. And, finally, it faces the wrong point of the compass! All these, and many other silly reasons, are assigned as proof positive that 'the Sunday temple,' (as it is called,) is the most inauspicious building ever erected. But the main argument is not yet brought forward. 'It is too high.' This is the strongest reason against its good luck. According to Chinese notions, it is utterly impossible to erect a building of such a commanding height, without destroying the sites of the neighborhood, as well as the good fortune of the whole city."—*Dayspring.*

A trip up the river Min has been made as a trial of the disposition of the people in that part of Fuhkien, and the following notice, which has been kindly furnished us, shows it to have been quite successful.

"It is one of the most gratifying circumstances connected with our residence in Fuhchau, that we are able to preserve such amicable relations with both government and people. Nothing has yet occurred to interrupt this state of

feeling. As first our presence excited great curiosity, but now this has in a great measure passed away, and we mingle freely among these crowds with entire safety. Finding the disposition of the people so favorable, we have gradually extended our rambles into the country; and have succeeded in removing much of the prejudice which existed in the minds of the villagers. A short time since in company with Rev. J. D. Collins, I ascended the Min to a city named Sui Kŭ, or in the colloquial Chui Kau; it is situated about ninety or a hundred miles from the mouth of the river. We went in a small native boat, and were absent nearly four days. The general course of the river is north-west. After entering the mountains, which commence about seven miles above Fuhchau, its channel is very crooked; at one time you are running due north; and presently, on rounding a bluff you are heading west, and perhaps in a few minutes find yourself passing to the south. By the aid of a compass, we were able to ascertain with tolerable accuracy its general bearing. The river, which at Fuhchau is rather over a quarter of a mile wide, slowly diminishes as you ascend. About ten miles above the city, the river divides, and the branches unite at Pagoda Island, twelve miles below the city, forming a large island. Above the head of the island for a short distance, the Min seems to be larger than at Fuhchau; a number of mountain streams fall into it on both sides. These at the time of our visit were small rivulets. Some of them issue from deep ravines, and after gliding through green paddy fields unite with the Min; others come leaping down the whitened rocks, forming cascades of great beauty. The depth of the channel is very irregular. There are places where ships might sail, and a little farther on perhaps you may see a boat lying on a sand bar. Though a large river, it is navigable only for boats of the smallest class. Junks never venture above the city.

"As a means of intercourse with the interior, the Min is of great importance, for though vessels of large burden cannot sail on its waters, yet to the innumerable small boats which the Chinese navigate, it furnishes a safe passage. A very large trade is in this way carried on with the interior. Regular lines of passage-boats run between Fuhchau and Sui Kŭ. Travelers bound for the interior take passage in the boats, and proceed to Sui Kŭ, when they disembark and pursue their journey by land. They will accommodate from thirty to fifty or seventy persons. Freight boats carry sugar, wood, coal, paper, fruits, tea, &c. &c. The timber, which in such immense quantities fill our lumber yards, is floated down in rafts. The Min flows with a gentle current. The water is clear and pleasant to the taste. We learned that some distance above Sui Kŭ the channel becomes very rocky, and the current violent, forming a succession of rapids. With the exception of the vicinity of Fuhchau, where the mountains retire perhaps ten miles from the banks, the Min flows through a valley, varying from half a mile to three miles in width. In some places the mountains tower up from the water's edge; in others a narrow strip of lowland intervenes. The height of the mountains varies from a thousand to three or four thousand feet. These plains between the river and the base of the mountains, are carefully cultivated. The marshy portions produce rice, while those more elevated are covered with orchards of fruit trees, such as the orange, pear, plum, peach, lichi, loquat, and lungan. Several of the highest bluffs on the river are crowned by temples; whether the selection of such situations for religious purposes is attributable to taste or policy, I am not able to say; but certain it is that the most beautiful situations have been thus appropriated. The villages are invariably built in low places, sheltered by the hills, small in size, and separated by considerable intervals. Their appearance in the distance, as the white walls are seen through the green foliage of the groves is very pretty. All this beauty vanishes on a closer inspection.

"The valley becomes more narrow as we ascend the river. A growth of scrubbed pine begins to cover portions of the rugged sides of the mountains. Having reached the end of our voyage, we climbed one of the high mountains which rise from the bank. From its summit, which we supposed to be at least three thousand feet above the river, we had a view of perhaps forty miles to the west, north and east. A mass of dark, swelling mountains, with jagged peaks lay before us; such a scene of wildness and desolation I had never seen. The

eye searched in vain for some green spot to relieve the far spread sterility. A plain, a cottage, a mountain stream, would have been thrice welcome. But nothing of the kind was visible. The view to the south was completely interrupted by a broad, high mountain, whose summit was lost in the clouds. I shall never forget my sensations when my eye first fell upon it, as with a dizzy head I at last gained the summit of the tall peak up whose sides, for more than an hour I had been toiling, and now quite exhausted had seated myself on a rock, supposing that from my present elevation I could survey the entire country. On looking south, I saw a mile distant, towering far above me, a succession of peaks whose summits were enveloped in the clouds.

"The country watered by the Min is, in consequence of its mountainous character, very sparsely populated. The villages are generally quite small, and their number by no means great. The people received us in the most friendly manner. We found the same dialect spoken throughout our journey. Our imperfect utterance of it was as well understood by the people of these mountains as by the citizens of Fuhchau. It was our privilege to distribute Christian books, and tell them something about that Savior who had died for them. God grant these efforts may bring forth abundant fruit! Most of the people had never before seen a foreigner. On our return they invited us to their villages, offered us tea and fruits, and urged us to spend some days with them. Observing our strange propensity for gathering flowers, knocking off pieces of rocks, and peeping into all queer places, they assured us their hills produced the most fragrant flowers in great abundance, and hinted that in respect of rocks they could indulge us to the full extent of our wishes. We returned home delighted with the trip."

In Ningpo and Shánghái, not much of special interest has occurred, the labors in preaching, healing the sick, and distribution of books, have been carried on in the usual manner. Some changes have taken place. Mr. and Mrs. Coulter from the United States have joined the mission of the Presbyterian church at Ningpo; he is to take charge of the press. Rev. M. B. Hobson has reached Shánghái from England, to join the mission of the Church Missionary Society, which has recently been reduced by the departure of the Rev. W. Farmer.

At *Canton*, the usual labors have all been attended, and some new places of worship opened on the Sabbath. Rev. F. C. Johnson of the Baptist mission left for the United States on the 24th inst. An addition to the mission church of the London Mission was made a few weeks since, in the baptism of a convert.

ART. V. *Journal of Occurrences: floods at Shánghái; murder of Gov. Amaral at Macao.*

INUNDATIONS *in the province of Kiángsú.* We have before us a variety of Chinese documents, setting forth the disastrous effects of inundations in the province of Kiángsú. One of these was written in 1833, by *Lin Tsehsü*, a secret memorial to the emperor, and which gave a sad picture of the condition of the peasantry. For ten successive years the province had been visited with wide spreading and most destructive inundations.

Another of these documents is a proclamation by *Fú Shinghiun*, now holding the same office that Lin then held. His proclamation was written and published at Súchau early in the month of July of this year. He bears a very different reputation from that which the former governor enjoyed. A very different spirit also runs through his paper. Heavy rains commenced early in the spring of

this year, and the country was inundated. On the one hand, the people were unable to work in their fields, and on the other multitudes of them could procure no supplies. Besides, idle vagrants and bands of thieves were collecting and harassing the peaceful inhabitants in all the principal towns. In this state of things, the magistrates became alarmed, and were sending up their reports, to the great consternation and annoyance of Fú Shinghiun. He tells the people in his proclamation, that this calamity is sent upon them from Heaven; and exhorts them to keep up courage, to use all their energies to rescue themselves from the evils caused by the overflowing waters. They must strive to raise higher their embankments, and when it is practicable dig deeper and broader the channels, so that the waters may flow off. Their lives are as his life, and he can not sit unconcernedly while seeing their distresses. He tells them, also, that the season is not yet so far gone, that they may not hope for a partial harvest, provided they are careful to do their duty. He declares, moreover, that he loves the people as his own children, and "will maintain the laws firm as the hills," and will exterminate the vagrants without mercy. Notwithstanding all these pretensions, report says the governor does nothing for the people, but strives to keep in favor with his superiors and enrich himself.

Other documents, from the prefects and magistrates, tally with the reports current in Shánghái, all going to show that up to the middle of July the distresses of the people were very great, not only in Kiángsú, but in other places situated like it and exposed to inundation. In several instances, large companies of the peaceful people had gone to the magistrates, to make known their distresses and to beg for assistance. Fasts were proclaimed; the slaughter of animals forbidden; prayers and sacrifices offered; and magistrates day after day were seen going on foot to offer incense to their gods. About the middle of July the rains ceased; and up to the 3d of August drought had prevailed, so that, even while the rivers were high, the fields were beginning to be scorched. The prospect for the crops of rice and cotton is anything but promising in the vicinity of Shánghái.

The murder of governor Amaral on the evening of the 22d inst. near the Barrier has greatly startled the foreign community. His Excellency was accompanied by his aid, Sr. Leite, in his usual ride in the afternoon, and the two horsemen were at the moment by themselves, though others were on the Course, when some boys came in front of them holding bamboo poles in their hands, with leaves tied to the ends, and struck the governor's horse on the head; he immediately turned his bridle to punish them for their impertinence, when eight men, also carrying bamboos rushed up before him, and surrounded his horse, two of them directing their attack on his aid. These six miscreants, throwing away their sticks, drew swords from their sleeves, and began to strike their unhappy victim, who unarmed and having no right hand, could offer no resistance; he was soon dragged from his horse, his head and hand cut off, and his body shockingly hacked by the assassins, who then escaped through the Barrier gate, and got into a boat lying near, before any effectual pursuit could be made. The aid was thrown down, and his horse fell upon him, painfully bruising him, but no further attack was made upon him. The act was soon known in town, though too late for pursuit, and the mutilated corpse carried to the palace.

The tragical event cast a gloom of astonishment and sorrow over the whole settlement. The authority now devolved on the Junto and the judicial and ecclesiastical functionaries, who immediately made a demand upon the Chinese officer at Caza Branca for the head of the governor, and decided to take every precaution to defend the town. On Saturday, the 25th, the Council ordered a detachment of 100 regulars and 20 of the Volunteer corps to march out and take possession of the Barrier; the guns from the Lap-kap shán fortalice beyond the Barrier towards Caza Branca began to fire upon them. They instantly made preparations, forced open the Barrier gate, and returned the fire for some time; at length the troops decided to carry the fort, and 35 of them gallantly marched up to it, drove out the garrison, spiked the guns, and set fire to all that was combustible in it, the Chinese fleeing to Tsienshan, leaving 10 or 12 killed behind them. The number of men in the fort has been rated at 500 and more, and the guns at 20 in number.

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